

# The Literary Digest

VOL. II. No. 3.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1890.

WHOLE No. 31

"The first edition of this book was sold in London within three hours after publication."

AUTHORIZED EDITION.

## IN DARKEST ENGLAND, AND THE WAY OUT.

BY GENERAL BOOTH, of the Salvation Army.

Svo. Illustrated. 300 pp. Cloth. Price, \$1.50, Post Free.

This book, in which is announced and described a marvellous undertaking of the Salvation Army, involving an outlay of \$5,000,000, and towards which amount, it is reported, subscriptions are pouring in from all parts of Great Britain, "sounds a note," says *The Review of Reviews*, "that will reverberate round the world." It has everywhere created a profound sensation, and enlisted the deepest interest.

Archdeacon Farrar, Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, and others have preached sermons in favor of the scheme, and operations under its provisions have already been commenced.

*The Review of Reviews*, London, says: "No such book so comprehensive in its scope, so daring in its audacity, and yet so simple and practical in its proposals has appeared in these times. Even if no nation whatever were to follow immediately on the lines laid down by General Booth, it cannot fail to have the most momentous consequence. . . . It will be the most epoch-making book that the world has seen for many a long day. Our children and our children's children will not see the end of the chain of transforming influences that will be set in motion this month. . . . No one who reads General Booth's book can venture to assert that the Age of Faith has passed; and, while the Age of Faith remains, the Age of Miracles is still with us."

*The Daily Telegraph*, London, says: "The General's firm faith in the possibility of his scheme carries the reader away. . . . The world has never yet been cured by pessimism."

*The Daily News*, London, says: "There is something captivating in the grandeur and completeness of the scheme. As an effective effort it is like the day-dream of a philanthropist, revised by a practical man."

*The Chronicle*, London, says: "We are forced to the conclusion that, as far as the lapsed masses are concerned, the Gospel of Christianity has lost in our day its power and charm. When we consider its past resources Booth's project puts the State Church in a very disagreeable position."

*Michael Davitt*, in his new labor journal, says: "General Booth's plan for the social rescue of the poorest and most degraded is deserving of the most systematic study from all reformers. . . . If the churches only follow in the wise and truly Christian path thus marked out by the head of the Salvation Army, religion will be benefited as well as society. General Booth is proving himself to be a true soldier of humanity."

This book was issued in London on Oct. 20th. Within three hours the first large edition was all sold; and on Oct. 23d, the list of individual subscribers to its appeal, at Salvation headquarters, already numbered 3,000.

AUTHORIZED EDITION. IN PRESS.

## The Light of the World.

By EDWIN ARNOLD,

(Author of "The Light of Asia.")

Cloth, Illustrated. 250 pp. Price \$1.75, post free.

Mr. Arnold has been assisted in this work by an American poet, and the annotation is the joint work of Sir Edwin and an American expert in Oriental literature. The introduction to the volume is from the pen of Richard Henry Stoddard. The book will be illustrated with reproductions of Hoffman's celebrated paintings, arrangements for this purpose having been made with the holders of the foreign copyrights on Hoffman's paintings.

The reproductions are made in this country and are covered by American copyright. Copyright for America will protect the entire work, including the poem itself, this being rendered possible by the collaboration of Sir Edwin with an American writer. The original manuscript is in the hands of the American publishers, Funk & Wagnalls.

This book is published first in this country. Funk & Wagnalls, New York, are exclusive publishers for America.

## Beneath Two Flags.

The Aim, Methods of Work and History of  
The Salvation Army.

By MRS. MAUD B. BOOTH, Wife of General Ballington Booth, Marshal Commanding United States Forces. 12mo, cloth, 288 pages. Price, \$1.00, post free.

This volume furnishes its readers with every needful particular concerning this growing organization of over 1,000,000 adherents, which having spread out its branches throughout Great Britain, is making rapid progress also in the United States.

*The New York Herald* says: "It cannot fail to make the reader more kindly disposed towards the strange bands of revivalists."

*Joseph Cook* says: "It is a profoundly devout and suggestive record of timely and courageous Christian work."

*Prof. C. H. Briggs, D.D.*: "Written in beautiful style, healthful in tone, full of valuable information. I have studied the Salvation Army some years and am convinced it is one of the most powerful agencies for evangelization that has been organized in this century."

*Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson, D.D.*: "The book cannot fail to do good wherever it is read. It has done me good, and I thank the author for it."

## Funk & Wagnalls' STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE English Language.

Half-Price to Advance Subscribers.  
See Page 3 of this Cover for Fuller Particulars.

The *New York Tribune* took occasion to say in a recent issue that in these days the making of a great dictionary "is as extensive, costly and responsible an undertaking as some great work of engineering. No dictionary of the English language can to-day be successfully based upon anything less than a survey of that language in all its ramifications as spoken in every quarter of the globe."

Prof. W. C. Wilkinson

sailed last week for Europe. One of the objects for which he is going is to consult, in the interest of our Dictionary, the celebrated French Lexicographer, M. Littré, the author of what is unquestionably the most admirable Dictionary of any language; also Prof. Max Müller of London, and Prof. Walter W. Skeat of Cambridge, and Dr. Murray, the author of the world-famous, *New English Dictionary*. Dr. Murray, under the auspices of the Oxford University, has been at work upon his Dictionary for the last 30 years, and has not yet reached the letter D. (The price of *The Murray* will be nearly \$200.00 when completed.) Prof. Wilkinson will consult other scholars in England and on the Continent. We mention the fact as another indication of the thoroughness with which the work upon this Dictionary is being pushed.

In addition to the other points of advantage already noted, we give in all cases the

### Differing Pronunciations

of all other leading Dictionaries. That is, if a vocabulary word is variously pronounced, we give first the pronunciation we prefer; then indicate the pronunciation preferred by each of the other Dictionaries. This will prove a feature of great advantage.

### The Appendix

of the Dictionary will be very complete. In it will be given, with pronunciation: (1) The proper names of Scripture; (2) The names of prominent men of history, ancient and modern, with dates of birth and death; (3) Geographical names; (4) Prominent names in fiction (the author and book given as far as practicable); (5) Pseudonyms; (6) The titles of prominent books of difficult pronunciation; (7) Foreign phrases and words, with pronunciation indicated; (8) Foreign musical words and phrases; (9) Caterers' terms, used in bills of fare; (10) Foreign medical terms, etc. Besides, much classified Cyclopedia matter, as Scriptural events, the principal events which have occurred on each day of the year, etc. There will also be a department called "Faulty Pronunciation and Syntax." In this department thousands of examples of incorrect current speaking will be given. We will also group the technical terms used in different trades, as the carpentering, watch-making, etc.

See Page 3 of this Cover, for fuller particulars. Price to Advance Subscribers, etc.

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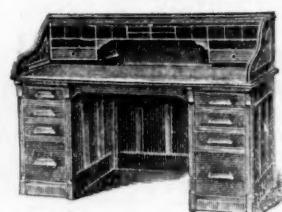
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# The Literary Digest.

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The Articles in The Review and Press Departments are condensations or summaries of the original articles, or of salient points in those articles. In no case are the Editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST responsible for the opinions expressed; their constant endeavor being to present the thought of the Author from his own point of view.

Articles from Foreign Periodicals are Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

In order to increase the value of the DIGEST, as a repository of contemporaneous thought and opinion, every subscriber will be furnished with a complete and minute INDEX of each volume.

## The Reviews.

### POLITICAL.

#### AMERICAN RIGHTS IN THE BERING SEA.

LOUIS BOISOT, JR.

*The American Law Register, Philadelphia, October.*

THE Bering Sea controversy includes two questions—the one of fact, the other of law. First, is the suppression of unauthorized sealing in Bering Sea necessary for the preservation of our seal fishery? Second, if such suppression is necessary, have the United States the right to suppress it at points more than three miles from land?

The facts adduced by Mr. Blaine in his letter of January 22, 1890, to Sir Julian Pauncefote, that the fur seals have been exterminated in every part of the world except Bering Sea, and that the wanton destruction of seals in that sea by Canadian vessels during the last four years has reduced the product of the fishery by forty per centum, would seem to be conclusive evidence that the first question must be answered in the affirmative.

Assuming then, that the suppression of sea fishing for seals in Bering Sea is necessary for the preservation of the seals, let us discuss the legal question, whether the United States have the right to stop such fishing. The English claim is that

at a distance of three marine miles from land, the jurisdiction of the United States over foreign vessels abruptly ends. The American position is, that ownership of the land on which the seals make their home, carries with it the right to protect from wanton destruction, even beyond the three-mile belt.

#### I.

Whether the open sea is susceptible of ownership, is a question which has perplexed jurists and drawn nations into war. For many years the controversy has been carried on by writers on international law, without producing unanimity of opinion.

The conduct of the different governments has not been any more harmonious than the writings of the jurists. The right to appropriate part or all the sea has been affirmed or denied, as suited the interest of each particular nation.

Out of this chaos of conflicting arguments and inconsistent claims, there has been evolved the rule, that each maritime nation has the right to exclusive jurisdiction over some part of the open sea adjoining its coasts. The rule is stated by different writers to rest on two different principles. One is, that the jurisdiction shall extend only so far as its exercise may be enforced from land, that is to say, the distance of a cannon shot from the shore—conventionally spoken of as three marine miles. The other principle is, that the jurisdiction shall extend so far as is necessary for the due protection of the rights of the nation and its citizens. In most cases the three-mile limit is sufficient for all purposes; but where, as in the case of the seal fishery, police powers must be exercised outside the three-mile limit in order to be effective, it becomes necessary to determine which of these two principles should prevail. The doctrine that sea jurisdiction is coterminous with the necessity, has been distinctly recognized and adopted by Great Britain and has also the endorsement of eminent jurists, so that if the decisions of Lord Stowell and of Chief-Justice Marshall and the writings of Chancellor Kent and Mr. Chitty are authority, and if the practice of the English, as well as of the American, government counts for anything, then the doctrine that a nation may, when necessary for its own protection, exercise jurisdiction beyond the conventional three-mile limit, must be taken to be a firmly established principle of international law, as that law is understood both in the United States and in England.

#### II.

In an English review of Wharton's Digest of International Law, contained in the *Law Magazine and Review* for November, 1889, it is said, that it appears from the well-sustained identity of language, held by former Presidents and Secretaries of State, that the historical tradition of the United States is in favor of the absolute freedom of the sea outside of the three-mile belt. This statement needs modification. If we examine the utterances of our Secretaries of State, from Jefferson to Blaine, we will find that, while accepting the three-mile limit as the ordinary rule for ordinary purposes, they recognize the fact that the rule has its exceptions, or rather its qualifications. The record shows that, while the United States have uniformly asserted their jurisdiction over water within the three-mile belt adjoining their coasts, they have repeatedly admitted that the rule may be so qualified by the necessities of the case, as to warrant the exercise of territorial jurisdiction beyond that limit. So that our present claim is not a departure from our traditional policy, but is merely the assertion of a right which we have never denied, but which we have seldom been called upon to affirm.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

## "IN DARKEST ENGLAND AND THE WAY OUT."

GENERAL BOOTH'S SOCIAL PLANS.

ROBERT A. WOODS.

*Andover Review, Boston, November.*

"In Darkest England and the Way Out" is the title of a book written by General Booth, with the assistance of a gentleman not a member of the Army, who is well known for his literary power and wide knowledge of affairs. "Here," says General Booth, "is Mr. Stanley, who has been to an unknown country, where people live in an unhuman way, subsisting by preying on each other. It is no mere figure to say that there is just such a region in England. I know this place, its area, its inhabitants. I have been in it all my life. It is my home, my postal address." Having this acquaintance with "Darkest England," General Booth offers to describe it and to suggest how the inhabitants may be rescued from their degraded life.

The hope of turning Salvation Army enthusiasm into definite social channels, had its origin with Mrs. Booth (now deceased). For a long time Mrs. Booth had been impressed by the necessity of improving the circumstances of poor Salvation Army converts. But she was not able to overcome the dead weight of General Booth's early training as a Methodist revivalist. Until so recently as the spring of the present year, the orthodox position of the Salvation Army continued to be, take care of the souls, and the bodies will take care of themselves. But General Booth has now fully committed himself to the position, that a man's use to the world and to himself, a man's moral and spiritual well-being, depend very greatly on the social surroundings and temporal conditions of his life. He does not now consider the proposal of helping those who can help themselves. He is only concerned with the urgent need of the "submerged tenth." General Booth would include in the "submerged tenth" any person who, but for dishonest or immoral practices, or for private charity or State aid, would be dead in a week.

With regard to this "submerged tenth," which exists in much the same proportion in every country, General Booth says that the most one must attempt to do, at first, is to get to these people the ideal of a cab-horse—as long as you do work you will be fed and sheltered, and if you fall down you will be picked up again. Sometime we may hope to present the human ideal, but the question now is, may we expect to gain the cab-horse ideal for our social outcasts? To this the General answers: Yes, we may; on cab-horse conditions—that they be amenable to discipline and willing to work. General Booth believes that the larger part of this people can be made amenable to discipline, and that they will be willing to work.

General Booth undertakes to answer for discipline. The conditions of success which he lays down are: It must be a big enough scheme—you can't empty the ocean with a pint pot; you must have as an ultimate idea, the reconstitution of the individual's nature,

The problem takes a visible form when a hungry, ragged man comes to you for help. You must not pauperize him. You must make some provision for him, by which he shall be able to work and shall be cared for, with the hope of his becoming a saved Christian man. The hungry, ragged man would be sent to a food and shelter depot. There he would be offered a chance to work in the Salvation Army factory. At first he would work for his food; afterward he would receive wages. A man of a somewhat better grade would be sent to the Army's Labor Bureau, now in successful operation. In addition, General Booth proposes for the first time, the "Waste Not, Want Not Brigade." He estimates that from the waste of the richer houses in London, all the helpless poor

could be fed, and he is going to put labor which is now wasted to the collection of food which is now wasted.

By these several means, General Booth would test men as to their obedience and willingness to work. The hopeless residuum being drafted aside as incurable moral lunatics, the remainder would be transferred to communities in the country. These communities would be both agricultural and industrial. The farm would be worked on the coöperative plan, and coöperation would extend between the agricultural and industrial communities. In both communities work would be provided for women.

The country communities would, in their turn, be training and testing places. The next step is the emigration scheme, General Booth proposes to have at first small colonies, and later, larger ones in different parts of the British Empire. These colonies are to develop fully the principles of the rural communities at home. Coöperation is to have large scope, and the common ownership of land is to be strictly held to. The emigration ship is to be commanded by a saved captain, and manned by a saved crew, and the officers of the Emigration Bureau will attend to the placing of the emigrants and the care of them after they get settled.

General Booth says he must have a hundred thousand pounds to start with. When he gets that, with promise of more to follow, he will begin the work of materializing his scheme. General Booth has shown great skill in managing the finances of the Army, and there is no doubt that if the enterprise get fairly begun, it will to a large extent pay for itself.

## THE HALLE CONGRESS AND GERMAN SOCIALISM

*Revue Bleue, Paris, October 25.*

THE late pupil of Dr. Hintzepeter, who has become the Emperor William II. of Germany, is reported to have once said, "My ancestors made an end of the nobles; I shall know well how to subdue the commonalty"; and after making this singular declaration he on the 1st of October, 1890, surprised, not only Germany but Europe, by repealing the law against socialism which had been in force since the 23d of October, 1878.

Notwithstanding the lamentations to which the abolition of the rescinded law gave rise, the no longer exiled socialists returned to Germany, without any noise beyond the clinking of beer-pots, or any illumination other than that of the festal lanterns which they used instead of incendiary torches; and then, on Sunday, the 12th of October, 1890, their Congress held its first sitting in Halle. At that sitting M. Bebel recited the history of the socialistic party in Germany, showing that from 1880 to the present year their funds had increased nearly tenfold, and Liebknecht explained the intentions of the party, which are, briefly, to effect reforms by conservative, instead of by anarchic, methods, and these and other delegates debated in a calm, grave, scientific spirit worthy of a parliamentary assembly.

This is a sudden calm, which cannot be accepted as an indication that the storm is over. "The passions of finite beings," said Rousseau, "are transformed by the imagination into vice"; and the object of the debates of the Halle Congress is simply to discover the most effectual method of enabling socialists to gratify their more or less "transformed" passions. The socialists in Germany are not a homogeneous body, but a composite party, in which the anarchical element will probably regain the ascendancy. Their aim, as recently defined by Johann Most, is "the extinction of the capitalist class, the suppression of monopolies;" and the apparent inconsistency between this revolutionary object and the conservative tone of the meeting in Halle, is due to the fact, that the scientific German mind realizes the difficulty of overturning the existing order of things by sudden violence, instead of by methodical and persevering effort.



It must, however, be acknowledged, that the freedom with which the socialists on the banks of the Saale have been allowed to discuss and publish their programme, is an advantage to the whole of Europe; for it is the interest of every nation to understand the tactics of socialism, if only to be able to overthrow it.

#### THE NEW ORDEAL OF BATTLE.

*National Review, London, October.*

IN ancient times, before the conception of society introduced law, matters of dispute, were settled by Wager of Battle. The parties to a dispute if individuals, met and fought; and the victor, on the theory that God intervened in behalf of the oppressed, was held to have had right on his side. But when laws came to be made, peaceful methods were found for settling disputes; so that now, if A and B meet on the street, each animated with a burning desire to decide their quarrel by the Ordeal of Battle, and proceed to fisticuffs then and there, they are arrested and punished for a breach of the peace. This action of the law is in the interest of all the citizens.

The object of this article is to suggest that—when for A we read an employer of labor, and for B his employé—the law should control them as if they were individuals. At present, when the public hears of a strike, the question asked is not which of the parties is in the wrong, but which will win. The matter is decided in the old way, by Ordeal of Battle, and the result is hailed with relief, not because it is just, but because it ends hostilities.

Believing that all strikes should be settled by law, in cases where negotiations fail and either party refuses to submit the question or questions involved to arbitration, I propose this form of an edict for that purpose:

#### AN EDICT MAKING STRIKES ILLEGAL.

##### Definition.

For the purpose of this edict a strike is held to be an attempt by a person or persons to modify the terms of employment otherwise than by offering or demanding a higher or lower rate of payment,—by paying, coercing, or in any way persuading anyone, whether engaged in the employment or not, to either engage or not engage in the employment at modified rates, whether the persons so paid, coerced, or persuaded, be employers or employed.

##### Preamble.

Seeing that strikes are now the ultimate method of settlement in labor disputes. That the result of a strike depends not on the merits of the case, but on the resources of the disputants. That there is at present no machinery by which the merits of the case can be arrived at. That, in addition to inflicting injuries on the parties to it, a strike injures the trade of the country, and inflicts damage on wholly innocent persons.

##### Enactments.

1. A strike is, from the passing of this edict, unlawful.
2. Any person taking any part in a strike, such as visiting the houses of or accosting any person or persons, with the object of coercing him or them to accept or refuse employment, or being instrumental in holding meetings, collecting money, uttering publications or posting notices with a similar object, or taking any action whatsoever, by which pressure may be brought on anyone to accept or refuse employment offered, shall be liable in the same manner as if engaged in a conspiracy to utter a criminal libel against the person or business concerning whom or which any such action is taken.
3. All disputes as to terms of employment shall be decided, on the appeal of any of the parties, by the County Court Judge of the district in which the industry is carried on.
4. The issue to be decided shall be set forth by the plaintiff in a statement of claim.
5. The defendant shall be allowed to make a counter-statement.
6. The issue may be restricted to any extent by agreement between the parties.
7. The verdict shall be binding for a period of six months, except as provided in clause 12.

8. Costs shall follow the verdict.

9. During the period for which the award is binding, the industry shall not be carried on except at the rates awarded.

10. The County Court Judge shall be allowed to call in assessors, subject to challenge by either of the parties.

11. If, owing to challenges, he is unable to find assessors, he must decide himself.

12. If the decision in his favor shall be found hurtful to one of the parties, he may appeal to the County Court Judge for leave to give higher rates, or accept lower rates, as the case may be. Such leave shall be granted, provided the appeal is not, in the opinion of the Judge, the result of the pressure of a strike as defined in this edict.

If either party to a labor dispute fears the decision of the law there is really no necessity for his going into Court. The matter may be settled by mutual agreement, or reference to an umpire in whom both parties have confidence. The knowledge that in the last resort a dreaded court of law would intervene, would stimulate the mutual desire for settlement, and tend to moderation in both parties.

Though I do not intend that the machinery of the law should be put in motion upon the initiative of any except the parties to the dispute, yet there should be penalties attaching to the neglect of this obvious remedy. For instance, a manufacturer should not be allowed to plead a strike clause in a contract, while neglecting to invoke the intervention of the Court for a settlement.

#### INDIVIDUALISM VERSUS SOCIALISM.

CAPTAIN E. S. HUNTINGTON.

*Nationalist, Boston, November.*

EARLY attempts at philosophic speculation were made with the aid of that *ignis fatuus*, the revelation claimed to have been given to the Hebrew race; but now we have a basis of fact and reason to argue from. Leading teachers in biology and sociology have established the principle of man's progressive development from the lowest to the highest forms of life. While we know, however, that Humanity has been destined to a career of endless improvement, the question how it can best accomplish its evolutionary advance has yet to be decided. This question is now the subject of discussion between two opposing schools of thought, namely, Individualism and Nationalism or Socialism, which may be briefly contrasted thus:

The Individualist regards human life as a competition, in which the endeavor of each individual to benefit himself results in the "survival of the fittest," and the development in the survivors of the qualities necessary to the attainment of the highest form of earthly existence. He extols under the name of the "value sense", the ability to accumulate wealth and abstain from expending it. He argues that competition is the incentive, to which man owes the advance he has already made in civilization, and he objects to the interference of the community with the individual, as a hindrance to man's farther progress. He, in short, regards every individual as a complete and independent unit. The Nationalist, or Socialist on the contrary, would regulate life on the coöperative principle, that the primary object of individual effort is the welfare, not of the individual, but of the community. He protests against the theory of the survival of the fittest, as a harsh and cruel doctrine; and while admitting that competition is a great advantage to beings who have yet to emerge from an inferior state of existence, who, in other words, have not completed their progress from mollusk to ape, and from ape to man, he holds, that when a being has reached the human stage, he needs a nobler principle of development. In persons who are destitute of the "value sense," he recognizes high and noble spiritual qualities, for which they deserve not to be left to perish under the brute law of competition, but to be cherished amongst a community, ruled by ethical sentiments, as the objects of its fostering care. He considers that

the true unit of human life is, not the individual, but an organized society, and he defends the interference of society in the affairs of its individual members, on the ground that some form of central control is essential to its existence as an organic body. His theory has analogy in its favor, for society, the body politic, bears a strong resemblance to the human body, which cannot continue to exist, unless the individual atoms which compose it work harmoniously together, under the control of its central directing power, the brain.

Individualism has hitherto ruled the world and is still the creed of a great majority; but the general spread of education and intelligence among wage-earners, is very rapidly creating a power of righteous sentiment, which may speedily result in social and industrial readjustments; for Socialism is based on altruism, the love of others rather than of self—a feeling which has produced all that is highest and noblest in human character, a feeling that is an essential condition of unity as distinguished from anarchy—whereas Individualism is open to obvious objections. It is impracticable, for in leaving every individual to carry on the struggle of life unaided, it makes no allowance for the weakness of human nature; and it is a danger to public liberty, for, in encouraging individuals to accumulate property, it tends to concentrate the money-power in the hands of the few. Let us each one do his or her part in the grand work of awakening the people to this danger.

#### ON THE MATERIAL RELATIONS OF SEX IN HUMAN SOCIETY.

PROF. E. D. COPE.

*Monist, Chicago, October.*

MUCH interest is displayed at present in the development of woman, both as to her personal characteristics, and in her relations to her surroundings in human society. It is justly said, that the civilization of a nation may be measured, by the degree of humanity displayed by its men toward its women. This is for the reason that since women are the weaker sex, man has only ethical reasons for self-restraint in his treatment of her. Nowhere is the sex-interest under better control than in the United States; and it is in this country also that we hear the most of reforms which are necessary in order that woman may attain a fuller development, and assume a higher position in relation to the State. This being the case, it is extremely important that the foundation facts, or in other words the necessary natural conditions, under which the sexes coöperate in society, should be fully understood. That they are not understood, or that they are intentionally ignored in some quarters, is evident to any one who reads the current literature on the subject.

The relation of the male man to his environment involves the usual struggle for existence, more or less active. His *pièce de resistance* is the mineral and vegetable world and its atmosphere, and his antagonist is his fellow-man.

Woman considered by herself is subject to identical conditions. Her needs are the same, and her environment is the same. But she is not so well endowed as man to supply the one or meet the other. Her disabilities are of two kinds—physical and mental. The physical are, first, inferior muscular strength, and, secondly, child-bearing. The mental disabilities are, first, inferior power of mental coördination, and secondly, greater emotional sensibility, which interferes more or less with rational action.

From these facts it is evident that were woman of the same sex as man, that is, were she simply another kind of man, she would be eliminated from the earth under the operation of the ordinary law of the survival of the fittest. It does not follow from this, that some women might not sustain themselves apart from men in various pursuits, especially when the struggle is not very severe; but in the cases which exist, few are really independent of male assistance.

Remedies for this disability are frequently proposed. A higher education, while an unquestioned advantage, does not remove it. The ballot would only result in removing any disability of an artificial character which might exist, but could not affect those imposed by nature. There is no method of human contrivance by which the natural difficulty may be overcome.

But nature has supplied a most effective remedy. Woman not being of the same sex as man, supplies a necessity which prompts man to give her support and protection, and relieve her from all participation in the struggle for existence, as an equivalent for the services she renders him in the capacity of a wife. She herself is possessed of a sex-interest which is satisfied by such a relation. Not only this, but her love of children constitutes a further inducement, which is highly effective in bringing about her customary relation with man.

It is frequently insisted that responsibility of man to woman, in the matter of monogamic relations, is ethically the same as that of woman to man. This has not been the view of mankind generally, and it is clearly negated by the facts in the case. The marriage relation is clearly a contract, in which the consideration on one side is support and protection, and the consideration on the other is monogamic wifehood, or the definite paternity of children, and their care and education. In order to enforce this position, I merely refer to the well-known fact that man cannot commit marital infidelity in the same sense that woman can, on account of his physical diversity. His unfaithfulness introduces no new blood into a family. The woman is in a position of trust like the responsible officers of a bank. Hence it is, that woman has always been held to stricter account in this matter than man. Women are more monogamous in their tendencies than men. Not only does the question of support and protection during child-bearing and at other times make it more to their interest to be so, but they are more inclined to attach themselves to particular persons than men, on account of their superior affectional endowments.

The above picture may appear to some persons of progressive views on "the woman question" somewhat one-sided. There are women who would live down their emotional nature to place themselves on a level with man; but this cannot be done in a generation, and such women will not marry. The typical woman will marry, and typical women will therefore be produced to the end of time.

It is sometimes proposed that we return to the primitive state of human society, to emancipate woman from existing restraints. Such a system has only to be mentioned to satisfy us that woman would be the loser by it, to a degree that would be disastrous to the interests of society in every respect.

A modified alternative is the communistic relation, where the State supports women and children without inquiry as to parentage. Such a system, could it continue long enough, would result in the breaking up of the sentiment of conjugal affection which now characterizes our race, and the destruction of marital fidelity. The women of the white race would probably declare against it, although rather under the influence of custom than as a deliberate conclusion derived from experience.

But it may safely be assumed, that the monogamic tendency is constitutional with the majority of women. No normal woman would hazard the risks to person and property involved in indefinite matrimonial relations. The element of paternal interest will have to be eliminated from the man, and of conjugal fidelity from the woman, before a communal system can be possible.

It is here that in some respects woman is at a disadvantage, but the disadvantage is of natural origin. On the other hand she has a full equivalent in the advantages which she also derives from the natural order of things. The result is that there is no real cause of complaint, although sometimes the gallantry of men towards women whom they do not know leads them to do injustice to man in cases of dispute.



## THE REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.

HASTINGS H. HART, SECRETARY OF THE MINNESOTA STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

*Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, Ohio, October.*

THERE are about 75,000 persons in prison in the United States. There are, at least, as many more persons, out of prison, who belong to the criminal class, making 150,000 criminals, or one for every four hundred inhabitants. This army is recruited partly from the importation of vicious foreigners, partly from the dregs of our own society, but largely from the better elements of our population. A careful inquiry in the Minnesota State Reform School, some time ago, revealed the fact, that a majority of the boys committed for crime had attended Sunday-school until near the time of their commitment. Forty per cent. of them came directly from homes; forty-eight per cent. more had lived at home until within one year of their commitment; and only twelve per cent. were entirely homeless. The assistant superintendent of the new Minnesota Reformatory for young men, an experienced prison officer, remarked recently that he had never seen so intelligent and fine-looking a body of convicts as the thirty-five young men who had been committed to the Reformatory by the courts.

Crime is a contagious disease, and its spread is not confined to the debased classes. All authorities agree that crime is increasing in the United States faster than the population is increasing. It is manifest that popular education and the existing moral and religious agencies are not sufficient protection. If we are to check its spread, there must be improvement both in our preservative and remedial agencies. While crime is increasing here, there has been an extraordinary decrease in Great Britain; the number of convicts serving sentence of penal servitude having decreased from 10,500 in 1883 to 6,400 in 1889, a decrease of forty per cent. in six years. It is claimed that this decrease represents a great diminution of crime, and is due largely to improved and reformatory methods of dealing with criminals. If this claim be true, the English prison system merits our careful study.

Society may deal with the criminal for the purpose of accomplishing either of two ends. It may aim at retribution that is, to make the law-breaker suffer as nearly as possible in proportion to his guilt—to give him his "just deserts"; or society may aim at its protection from the injury to which it is exposed from law-breakers.

The conviction is becoming general among students of the subject, that the retributive method of dealing with criminals should be abandoned. Abandoning the idea of "getting even" with the criminal by retributive punishment, we may deal with him, for the protection of society, in either of three ways: by deterrence, by repression, or by reformation.

It is generally conceded that the treatment of criminals should be deterrent; that is, that it should be such as to prevent others from committing a like offense, and to inspire in the mind of the individual himself a wholesome dread of the consequences of a repetition of the offense. This consideration may sometimes require the punishment of those who might otherwise be spared, and may sometimes necessitate a severity of prison discipline which might otherwise be relaxed. But deterrence is not inconsistent with reformation. On the contrary, the severity needed for deterrence, if justly and kindly administered, tends to promote reformation. It is only through hard experience that character is regained.

The second method of protecting society is by the repression of the criminal—holding him forcibly where he can do no harm. This plan has decided advantages; since it not only prevents mischievous activity, but it prevents contagion of crime. It has also a strong deterrent effect.

The third method of protecting the public is by reformation. It is not inconsistent with deterrence and repression,

but it is as much superior to them as mind to matter. Deterrence checks the current, repression dams the stream, reformation stops the spring. Deterrence makes cowards, repression makes slaves, but reformation makes men.

Juvenile criminals were seen very early to present the most hopeful and the most important material for reformation. The first systematic attempt so far as I have been able to learn was made by Pope Clement XI. in 1704 at Rome, in the Juvenile prison of St. Michael. In England, the Philanthropic Society organized an asylum for poor children in 1788, which in 1806 was incorporated by Act of Parliament, with a prison school for young convicts as one of its departments. This institution was established on the family plan, with the children separated in cottages; they were largely employed in agriculture.

The United States followed with the New York House of Refuge in 1825, partially supported by the State, and caring for criminal and neglected children. From these parent institutions has grown up, by a rapid process of development, the vast system of juvenile reformatories. Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Holland and the United States have contributed most to this development. The reformation of adult criminals has been attempted by government chiefly, though not exclusively, through the agency of prison discipline. These attempts have been much less successful than the attempts to reclaim juvenile offenders; partly because the material to be wrought upon is more intractable; partly because the work appeals less powerfully to the sympathies of legislators and the public generally; partly because the methods employed have been less efficient.

Reformatory work in convict prisons has followed several different lines, not always distinct. Of the several systems the Elmira system has been much praised. This system has been introduced into the new reformatory prisons of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Minnesota. Of these the Reformatory at Elmira, New York, is the oldest and best organized. In that Reformatory every effort is made to stimulate the criminal to activity in his own behalf. He is made to feel that everything depends upon his own exertions. The discipline is severe and often distasteful, but the men take hold with a will. I have never seen prisoners work with such activity as at Elmira.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

### LIGHT READINGS OF OUR ANCESTORS.

*Quarterly Review, London, October.*

A TALE is the first key to the heart of a child, the last voice that penetrates the fastnesses of age. Even in the intermediate stages of life, grown-up men and women cannot always retain their roast beef stomachs, or always digest solid information. For mental health some changes in diet are required. Our forefathers had fewer in-door occupations than ourselves, and more enforced idleness. They saw less of society; they depended more on home resources for amusement. Hence the Pilgrim with his licensed exaggeration, the minstrels and the whole army of jesters, japers, disours jongleurs, gleemen, ribalds and goliards,—all the tribe of those whom Pier Plowman calls "Satan's children," were welcome in the baronial hall.

Stories sung, recited, acted or read were their delight. Charlemagne, as we are told in "The lyf of the noble and Cristen Prince, Charles the Grete," which Caxton printed in 1485, loved to hear read chronicles, and other things contemporary; and, above all other books, the "De Civitate Dei" of St. Augustine.

When folks are "festid and fed," says the mediæval romance

of the "Wars of Alexander the Great," they would fain hear some "lute lay," some tale of knighthood, feat of arms, or stories of the Saints. In the 19th century the favorite relaxation is the novel. It threatens like the rod of Aaron to devour all rival forms of literature. Ethical treatises, political pamphlets, social dissertations, theological tracts, scarcely dare to venture abroad without some amatory accompaniment. Even Dr. Dryasdust plays the Troubadour.

The demand for novels, and its supply, are leading characteristics of the present century. The torrent of fiction swollen by tributaries on every side, flings itself in ever-increasing volume into oceans of print. In the course of its journey the stream has travelled far from its original source. It has left behind it the knights-errant and white palfreys of chivalrous romance. It has emerged from those forests in which Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, Little John, and Much the Miller's Son, ply their adventurous trade. It has passed beyond the borders of Arcadia, where princes and princesses masquerade as shepherds and shepherdesses, discoursing plaintive music upon oaten reeds. No Italian castle now stands upon its banks, echoing with the footsteps of bandits, monastic villains, clanking chains or dismal groans. The atmosphere of scented moonshine, in which Edwin and Angelina vowed eternal constancy, is dispelled.

The stream has reached the level plains of real life; it flows through great cities and the busy haunts of men. In the rapid rush of its more adventurous course, it had little leisure to note the workings of individual character, the habits and pursuits of society. Now all these are reflected in its broad, slow-moving, muddy waters. The Romance has become the Novel. But the scenery of its upper waters can never lose its charm for lovers of the picturesque in literature.

The particular point of interest in connection with romantic fiction, is the enormous influence it has exercised upon national life and character; but to illustrate with any degree of completeness the popularity and influence of romantic fiction would be a Herculean labor. Romance supplied our poets and dramatists with a mine, from which they quarried some of the choicest treasures of our literature. Its heroes passed into the proverbial currency of thought, as the typical representatives of particular vices and virtues. It created the ideals and elevated the manners of society at different epochs of our history. How many of our Drakes and Sydneys and Frobishers followed in the steps of Guy of Warwick, who could not win the hand of Felys the Fair till he had won the fame of the best knight in Europe. It opened to the unlearned, though in distorted forms, the treasures of classical antiquity. It fired imagination and stimulated discovery, by its revelation of the wonders of the mythical East, with its castled elephants, its unicorns and crested dragons, its ivory gated cities, its vines of gold and grapes of pearl, its cliffs studded with diamonds, its dark valleys tenanted by the basilisk which slew many men, but at sight of its own form in a mirror destroyed itself. It educated the vulgar in the faiths of other nations, and taught them the contrast between the active life of heathenism, and the contemplative piety of the Brahmin. Its simple religious spirit permeated the masses; and who can say what comfort the creed of Roland, which he explains to the Vernagu, may not have ministered to minds ill at ease? The influence which mediæval romance exercised upon society was all the greater, because fiction had no rival in the shape of newspapers, of education, or of contrast with previous or contemporary phases of civilization.

In the bequests of books in the Middle Ages, theology preponderates over fiction. To-day the rivalry continues. In 1885-6 theology was the most prolific department of literature, but it now stands second to fiction, which during the last three years has taken the place of honor.

Neither the stage nor the press contested the omnipotence

of romantic fiction. It had no rivals in schools or colleges. It popularized classical literature. It gave the accepted version of the past history of the country. It presented in familiar shape the discoveries or the conjectures of science and travel. It held up the mirror to society, by reflecting the manners of the upper classes. It created their ideals of life and character. It formed the staple diversion of all who could read; it disputed with music, songs, games and sport, the favor of the unlearned. Then, as now, men and women read the story of their own lives in these products of the imagination.

THOMAS HOOD.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

*Macmillan's Magazine, London, October.*

HOOD's special literary claim appears to me to be twofold, the first part resting on the extraordinary excellence of his comic vein, and the second on its combination, in a way nowhere else paralleled except in the very greatest men of letters, with a vein of perfectly serious and genuine poetry. This combination has, as I have said, existed, though not uniformly, in the greatest men of all; and it may be contended that, even in the smaller, it is more often than not present in a certain degree. Although Thackeray's excellence in the serious kind is shown chiefly in prose, every one remembers touches of it in his verse, and generally it may be said that the keenest humor is always near, if not to tears, yet to thought. But the remarkable thing about Hood is, that his serious verse would deserve for him no mean place, if he had never written anything else. Obligated as he was to turn ink into gold, to be "a lively Hood for a livelihood," he did not pursue this vein far; the fact being that no man can pursue serious poetry far, if he has to earn a living by his pen in the modern way. Nobody ever has done it yet, and I dare swear that nobody ever will.

In the two years preceding Hood's death, appeared the two poems which may be said to have made his reputation with the million—*The Song of the Shirt* and *The Bridge of Sighs*—the former in 1843, the latter in 1844. I do not rate these poems quite so high as some persons seem to do. *The Song of the Shirt* appears to me to be vitiated, not only by some literary mannerisms, but by a certain sentimentality, which is very apparent in much of the writing of that particular day, and which, after going out of fashion for a time, has reappeared of late. There is a certain profanity in applying critical tests too narrowly and exactly to work which has produced the poetic effect on so many, which is undoubtedly so poetic, and which, in the case of the later and greater poem, has such remarkable metrical beauty. Yet both poems exhibit the faculty of creating music to fit words. Both are a little too long (*The Bridge of Sighs* especially could be curtailed with great advantage), the poet occasionally loses sight of strict meaning in producing his metrical and other effects, and there is considerable abuse of the pathetic fallacy in both. There was force, though some brutality, in the answering gibe, that however cheap the flesh and blood of shirt-makers and menders may be, it is very difficult and not at all cheap to get a shirt made or mended properly. The same force, and the same brutality, must also be conceded to the comment, that most young women who throw themselves into the Thames, do it in a fit either of bad temper or of drink, or else hoping to be fished out. To say this, however, is to say little more than that Hood was not Shakespeare, and that these poems are not the last words of Charmian and Othello. Besides, it is most particularly to be remarked that Hood's humanitarianism has not a streak in it of maudlin sympathy with crime, which so often disgraces that amiable quality.

In regard to Hood's jokes, whatever may be said for and against them, they are at least not labored. They slip away



from him, even the most extravagant of them, as naturally as water from a spring. "Rose knows those bows' woes," itself an enormous puerility, a really blessed and Mesopotamian piece of nonsense, did not, I believe, cost him as much as a second thought for the fifth jingle. There is no effort about the suggestion in reference to forged autographs, "how easily a few lines may be twisted into a rope!" or in that other piece of really deep wisdom as to the unhappy political journalist, the reward of whose consistency was that "he grew so warped, mind and body, that he could only lie on one side;" or in the disclaimer of any wish, despite the atrocious conduct of Americans as to copyright, "to alter the phrase in the Testament into republicans and sinners."

Yet when all is said and done, I confess my own preference for Hood as a writer of serious verse, to Hood as a jester; admitting likewise and at the same time, that our enjoyment of Hood as a serious writer of verse might be less, if we did not know him as a jester. Life would be absolutely worthless without jest, without quip, without (let it be frankly avowed) punning; but fortunately the faculty of these things is not often wholly denied to men of brains who happen also to be of English birth. Borrow says, and I fear it is true, that nothing is so low as a low Englishman. It might be said with equal truth that nothing is so dull as a dull Englishman. Yet there has been vouchsafed to our race in compensation a pretty general ability to laugh and to make laugh.

No poem of Hood attains quite the first rank as a lyric; and in every poem of his not a lyric there are more or fewer blemishes, tediousnesses, inequalities. Still there is a singular variety in him, and each of the tones which make up this variety has a remarkable charm. It is as though a certain average kind of thought and feeling had suddenly been endowed with the faculty of presenting itself poetically, and had taken the widest possible range in so doing. Scarcely any poet—I think none—who was so much of a Christian or an ordinary man as Hood in all relations of life, who had so little of fine frenzy, who was so little sad or bad or mad, who was so far removed from Bohemianism, who lived such a steady-going, hard-working existence, has left work of such practical quality. None who had so little literary culture has such a flavor of genuine literature. We might not care to have all Parnassus peopled with his likes. He has his own place and his own value. But that place and that value are secure so long as any one who at once knows poetry and can read English comes across the right divisions of his work.

#### THE DRAMATIC CENSORSHIP.

GEORGE MOORE.

*New Review, London, October.*

THE eclipse of art which endured from the fourth to the fourteenth century can surely be explained under no other supposition, than that circumstances did not grant such security to the artist as is necessary for the production of works of art. If anything is plain, surely it is that security is as essential to the artist as water is to the fishes; and yet it would seem that there are some folk, and presumably well-intentioned folk, who would deliberately introduce into artistic life the very element which the testimony of history and common sense unite in condemning as being wholly destructive of it. The dramatic censorship gives us absolute security, and that is a boon for which I, at least, would make almost any sacrifice of liberty. To avoid the disgrace of seeing literature dragged into a police court, to be judged first by a magistrate, and then sent with a look of the felon on its face, to be judged by a dozen ignorant grocers in the Old Bailey, I would willingly establish a censorship of literature; and were that Censor a man of letters—for instance, were he chosen from among the editors of the leading reviews, I cannot for a moment entertain the thought, that any

case of flagrant injustice done, would ever come before the public. We know very well what the Dramatic Censor will pass and what he won't pass, and no one dreams of writing plays that he won't pass. "Ah, that is the unfortunate side, that is the very reason why we protest against the Censorship. Instead of writing the plays they are really minded to write, our dramatic authors only write those that they know will be licensed by Mr. Piggott." But if Mr. Piggott represents public opinion, and I think it may be shown that he does so very thoroughly indeed, surely it may be said that the duties of his office are ideally fulfilled.

Has the Censorship ever forbidden the representation of a *chef d'œuvre*, or even of a first-rate piece of literary workmanship? For information I turn to the exhaustive essay of Mr. Archer, the one respectable dramatic critic who assails the Censorship, heedless that it alone protects the drama from the blackmailer, the fool, the impropriety hunter and the fanatic—from all sorts and sets of intrigues in which malice, envy and revenge would be the chief incentives.

Mr. Archer is very irate with the Censorship for passing certain jokes which Mr. Archer denominates as gross. Mr. Archer is especially angry with *Confusion*, an eccentric comedy, in which a man thinks that his wife, to whom he has been married two months, is the mother of a baby. The basket which he thinks contains the baby, contains a pug dog, and the secret is, naturally, not allowed to leak out until the end of the third act. Mr. Archer would have undoubtedly forbidden this play, and in so doing would have placed himself at variance with public taste, for the comedy in question ran five hundred nights, and no one except Mr. Archer ever dreamed of seeing evil in it. Mr. Archer is also very wroth with a farce called *The Man with Three Wives*, and in support of his view he quotes some of the dialogue:

*Mother* (in tears)—"My poor child! My poor child!"

*Father*—"Come, I suppose she is my child too." (Laughter.)

*Mother* (pensively)—"I suppose so. (Great laughter) . . . My child! A husband is not a mother!"

*Father*—No, nor a father—at least not always." (Shrieks of laughter.)

I should not have thought that such stuff would excite an impure thought in the obscenest ape that nature ever thrust into being, nor would any intelligent Censor deem it worth the ink that it would cost to erase the passage. He would let it pass, just as we let pass the ordinary inanities of life. The passage received the approbation of the public, and no one expects or desires more from the Censor than that he should license those, and only those, plays that do not flagrantly violate the public mind in matters moral, religious and political. Mr. Archer would probably argue that if there were no Censorship, the public mind would be more alert. On this point I agree with Mr. Archer. By doing away with the Licensor of Plays, and asking the public to exercise the Censorship of morals, we should deliver England over to unlimited prurient consideration of things, that it would be healthier not to brood over. Purity does not consist in seeing nastiness in everything.

The Censor is the policeman that prevents every fanatic and thief in Christendom from breaking into the artist's house. The Censorship allows Mr. Archer the privilege of venting his arguments on marriage; and I notice with thankfulness that that ancient institution has survived a three weeks' run of *Nora* at the Novelty. The Censorship allows those to laugh who want to laugh at certain phases in married life, and I notice, and again with thankfulness, that that ancient institution has survived five hundred nights of jokes, as well as it has survived twenty-one nights of argument. I deplore that the right of free printing should have been lost, that none should have seen the far-reaching consequences of having introduced restriction into what should be the first and inalienable rights of every free country. This being so, an intelligent Censorship is necessary to preserve the artist against folly, ignorance and prurency.

## SCIENTIFIC.

## THE RELATIONS OF MEN OF SCIENCE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

PROF. T. C. MENDENHALL.

*Popular Science Monthly, New York, November.*

THE attentive observer can hardly fail to discover that the relation between men of science and the general public is not what it should be in the best interests of either or both. In assemblages of the former, it is common to hear complaints of a lack of appreciation and proper support on the part of the latter, from whom in turn occasionally comes an expression of indifference, now and then tinged with contempt for men who devote their lives and energies to study and research, the results of which cannot always be readily converted into real estate or other forms of taxable property.

It is true that when the public is driven to extremities it sometimes voluntarily calls upon the man of science, and in this emergency it does not always know where to find him. The scientific *dilettante*, or worse, the charlatan, is often much nearer to the public than the genuine man of science, and the inability to discriminate sometimes results in disaster, in which both science and the public suffer.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science includes in its membership about two thousand persons. These are not all engaged in scientific pursuits. The fellowship of the Association is, however, limited by its constitution to such members as are professionally engaged in science, or have by their labors aided in advancing science. They number about seven hundred, but in this case it is equally well known that the list falls far short of including all Americans who, by their labors in science, are justly entitled to a place in any roll of scientific men. On the whole, perhaps not more than one man in fifty thousand of our population could be properly placed on the list, even with a liberal interpretation of terms.

Assuming that these numbers are reasonably correct, the scientific man may at least congratulate himself on wielding an influence in affairs vastly greater than the census alone would justify, and this fact encourages the belief that if there is anything "out of joint" in his relations with the general public, the remedy is in his own hands. Let our first enquiry be, then, in what particular does he fail in the full discharge of his duty as a man of science, and especially as an exponent of science among his fellows? To select those of the first importance, I submit, to begin with, his inability or unwillingness, common, but by no means universal, to present the results of his labors in a form intelligible to intelligent people. Many scientific men of excellent reputation are still guilty of deliberate mystification; and on the other hand there are men whose power in original thinking and profound research is far greater than their facility of expression; but among these latter is often found that highly prized but imperfectly defined individual known as the "genius," for whose existence we are always thankful, even though his interpretation is difficult and laborious.

Concerning those who although able, are unwilling, to render themselves intelligible to the general public, it should never be forgotten, firstly, that clear, concise and accurate expression is almost invariably the accompaniment of clear and accurate thinking; and, secondly, that the judgment and taste of the public in matters relating to science are just as susceptible of cultivation as in music and the fine arts. A just appreciation by the people of real merit in art, has resulted in the production of great painters, sculptors, musicians and composers, and there is every reason to believe that the best interests of science would be fostered by similar treatment.

Another error into which the man of science is liable to fall,

is that of assuming superior wisdom as regards subjects outside of his own specialty. Examples of this condition of things are by no means wanting. A distinguished botanist is consulted and advises regarding the location of a natural-gas field; a mathematician advises a company in which he is a stockholder in regard to the best locality for boring for oil.

Fifty years ago, a man of science may have been justified in giving the best advice he could, but under existing conditions there is little excuse for unsupported assumption of knowledge by men of science; and fortunately the danger of humiliating exposure is great. The specialist is everywhere within easy reach, and the expression of opinions concerning things of which one knows but little is easily prejudicial to the interests of science and society.

Much is said about the pursuit of science for the sake of science, and there is an unfortunate tendency among scientific men to affect contempt for the useful and the practical in science. The great leaders in science have wisely determined in many instances to leave to others the task of developing the practical applications of their discoveries; it has consequently been assumed that they held such applications as beneath their dignity. But one need only point to the careers of Michael Faraday and our own great physicist, Joseph Henry, in illustration of the injustice of such an opinion. It can be regarded only as an element of weakness in the scientific man, that he is often less of an utilitarian than he should be. In the long run, those discoveries are most esteemed, and justly so, which are the most potent in their influence upon civilization and society by ameliorating the condition of the people, or by enlarging their opportunities. The really great men of science never lose sight of this fact.

The ideal of duty which ought to be present in the mind of every man of science, may well be higher than that growing out of mere selfish pleasure in the acquisition and possession of knowledge.

## THOUGHTS ON HEREDITY.

A. CAMPBELL CLARK, M. D.

*The Sun Magazine, London, November.*

WHEN father and son alike suffer from consumption, we say: "It's in the family;" when a musical mother has a musical son, we say: "The boy takes after his mother." Of the scapegrace son of a profligate father, we say: "Like father like son;" of the first signs of vice in the children of vicious parents: "What's bred in the bone will come out in the flesh;" and of the knowing son of a knowing father: "He's a chip of the old block." Thus, in different words, we express the same truth, and accept the doctrine of a heritage for good or for evil.

The old grandfathers and grandmothers of every class in the Scottish Highlands recognize the influence, of heredity, by referring many of the sins and frailties of individuals to family inheritance: "He comes of a thieving lot;" "It's in the blood;" or, "There's insanity in the family;" being quite sufficient to account for anything abnormal in the moral nature of the delinquent.

The genius for discovering links of heredity is not by any means the peculiar faculty of the Scottish Highlander. Be they Lowland or Highland, Scotch or English, French or German, or of whatever civilized country you please, every intelligent man or woman is familiar with the operation of this law. Whether at home or abroad, in professional circles or insurance offices, in the study of racial characteristics, or of evolution, of man as a family unit, or as a composite collection of national units, we find this question of heredity occupying thoughtful minds. Nor is it a question of to-day or yesterday,—it is as old as the Bible. "I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children even to the third and fourth generation." When



"the fathers have eaten sour grapes, the children's teeth are set on edge." "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?"

But for the law of heredity, a classification of plants and animals would be impossible. There would be no continuity of similar structures, no certainty that next year we should see the snowdrops, the buttercups and daisies, the blue bells and the wild hyacinth, each appearing in its season in the old familiar way. But for this law of heredity, the reproduction of animal life would be the sport of chance, and nature would become chaos. Everything would be strange, and all things under the sun would be perennially new.

We must, therefore, regard the law of heredity as a great and essential pillar of the universe, and as a primary law of creation. The chain of life hangs upon it; all animated nature is the expression of it; and while the world lasts, its influence will be manifest.

The meaning of the term "heredity," as given by Sir William Turner, is, "that special property by which the peculiarities of an organism are transmitted to its descendants through successive generations, so that the offspring, in their main features, resemble their parents." By "peculiarities" is not here meant eccentricities, but those individual characteristics which distinguish classes, or types, or individuals. In man, characters which are distinct family possessions are common, and those which distinguish groups or individuals, and are transmitted from generation to generation, are the so-called peculiarities which Sir William Turner speaks of in his definition of heredity.

The young seedling grows to the size and likeness of the parent stem, flowers in like season, shoots out its buds, unfolds its leaves and flowers, matures its fruit and seed, and fertilizes in precisely the same way. The primordial cell of the human species cleaves its protoplasm, and multiplies its parts, evolving complex changes in rapid sequence, in the one case to develop into a man of genius, and in the other into a clod-hopper; and yet who can tell what primordial cell contains the material for genius, or which is to evolve the clod-hopper? The genius and the clod-hopper may be children of the same parents, born at the same time; and yet the law of heredity—that *like begets like*—is not thereby belied; for a man may retain latent in his system characters of his ancestors, different from his own, and transmit them to his descendants.

Truly, heredity is a strange mystery. We regard it to-day not merely as an element in the reproduction of disease, but as an inscrutable something, which determines the life-history of plants and animals, which gives individuality to man, modifies successive generations, stamps a character on social, commercial, and political existence, and plays a part in the destiny of nations.

#### SUNSTROKE AND INSANITY.

THEO. B. HYSLOP, M.D.

*The Journal of Mental Science, London, October.*

##### PART II\*.

IN many cases the sequelæ to sunstroke may be attributed to the injury which the brain received during the primary attack, and in the case of the syncope variety, the temporary loss of nutrition of the brain may result in mental or even physical weakness which may continue through life. In infancy heatstroke is certainly a cause of accidental idiocy or imbecility. Dr. Langdon Down states that he has seen a notable number of feeble-minded children who owe their disaster to sunstroke, while making the passage of the Red Sea and Suez Canal *en route* from India; or from exposure in that country, and he attributes the mental decadence as originating without doubt from the actual exposure to heat.

\* Part I. appeared in the LITERARY DIGEST of November 8.

Epilepsy is one of the most common of the sequelæ of sunstroke, and occurs in various degrees of severity, from slight epileptiform convulsions to the severest forms of the disease. Maclean, writing upon diseases of tropical climates, states that immense numbers of soldiers were invalided home from India for this affection following sunstroke; but in a large proportion of cases the attacks disappeared after the sea voyage. As a rule the disease seemed to be amenable to treatment.

Dr. Mickle is inclined to believe that the apoplectiform seizure or the epileptiform *petit mal* of general paralysis has been mistaken for sunstroke. While admitting that such an error may possibly occur, my experience has taught me that it is more common for the sequelæ of sunstroke to be mistaken for general paralysis. As in the case of periodical psychoses, the disorder seems to be a manifestation of an unstable vasomotor state.

Insanity arising from sunstroke is much like that due to physical shock from wounding (traumatism), but as a rule progressive deterioration terminating in dementia is far more common in the latter. An attack of sunstroke seems to form an acquired predisposition to insanity, and, as in the case of traumatism, the most serious psychoses are developed months or even years after the injury.

Dr. Clouston believes that few Englishmen become insane in hot climates in whom sunstroke is not assigned as the cause, and that it gets the credit for more insanity than it produces.

A very common symptom is headache (cephalalgia), which may occur periodically or persistently, and is probably dependent upon chronic meningitis, with some thickening or opacity of the membranes. Some patients cannot tolerate heat, and a close or heated atmosphere will cause an exacerbation of the sensory symptoms, or even recurrence of the mental disturbance. Alcohol is apt to aggravate the symptoms, and I believe it to be an effective cause in the production of insanity, where the brain has been previously rendered weak by sunstroke.

#### THE FIRST STEAM LIFEBOAT.

*Nautical Magazine, London, October.*

AT last we have in use what has been so often proposed, a steam lifeboat, appropriately named the *Duke of Northumberland*, after the present and the original presidents of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

A difficulty which has always stood in the way of the adoption of steam propulsion for lifeboats has been the danger likely to accrue from the fouling of propellers, whether paddle-wheels or screw.

The design of the vessel now built was proposed two years ago by Messrs. R. & H. Green, of Blackwell, who have now built the boat. Her dimensions are—Length, 50 feet; breadth, 14.3 feet; load draught, 3.25 feet. She is designed to carry thirty passengers, a crew of nine hands, and three tons of coal, and is propelled by horizontal compound engines working up to 170 I. H. P. Steam is generated by means of a Thornycroft tubulous boiler, and forced draught arrangements are fitted; necessary in this case, where, for safety, the stokehold is closed. There is, however, a cowl, with special arrangements for safety, to supply air without forced draught.

The difficulty of fouling is done away with by the use of hydraulic jets. A little before amidships, on each side of the vessel, there is a scoop in the side leading to the inlet pipe, the mouth of which is covered by a grid to prevent anything of large size passing into the pipe. The water is drawn in by the turbine, and then ejected through an outlet pipe at about amidships. Arrangements are such that the jet can be projected either in the direction of the stern or bow, and thus the vessel can be sent ahead or back with equal facility, or can be steered by the jet being thrown aft on one side while

it is thrown forward on the other. There is inevitable loss of power in hydraulic propulsion, but this method entirely obviates the danger of fouling, and the vessel can be started or stopped almost instantaneously. The loss of power and danger incident to propeller wheels being thrown out of water is also absent.

The vessel is entirely controlled from the deck, as to starting, stopping, or reversing the jets. The jets can be stopped or reversed without stopping or reversing the engine, thus giving magnificent manœuvring power. On her trial the vessel was brought from full speed to a dead stop in 32 seconds; and, steered with rudder and turbines, turned the full circle in 40 seconds.

The material of the vessel is mild steel, and she is specially strong as compared with craft of her size. She is subdivided by longitudinal and transverse bulkheads into fifteen compartments, the engines and boiler being in separate spaces. Just abaft the engine-room is a space or well for the accommodation of passengers, and this part of the boat is fitted with the discharging valves, with non-return flaps, usual in lifeboats. The boat is not self-righting, but has stability up to an angle of 110 degrees. Her consumption of coal is only two hundred-weight per hour, and her bunkers carry a supply sufficient for thirty hours' steaming. She has attained a speed of 9.37 knots, and her displacement, when fully laden, is 26 tons. She is now stationed at Harwich.

#### SUMMER ROBIN ROOSTS.

WILLIAM BREWSTER.

*The Auk, New York, October.*

PERHAPS the greatest charm of ornithology is that its pursuit yields surprises when they are least expected. Especially true is this of the study of birds' habits, for a close watch kept on even the commoner species is sure, sooner or later, to reveal facts not in the books. Yet who would suspect that at this late day, there could be an unwritten page in the life history of our robin (*Merula migratoria*), a species probably familiar to a larger number of people than any bird on the continent? Nevertheless, no author whom I have consulted, so much as mentions the fact that robins, while still in their summer haunts, form roosts which are resorted to regularly, night after night, and season after season, by hundreds and even thousands. Such gatherings, however, are by no means uncommon in Massachusetts, and they doubtless occur throughout the entire North wherever robins abound.

I first found them roosting in the summer of 1867, in a tract of some ten or twelve acres of swampy woods, known to Cambridge collectors as "Maple Swamp." The birds which came to this swamp approached it chiefly from the direction of Cambridge, the main body of the flight entering it on the south and east sides. Probably it accommodated all the robins which at the time bred in or very near Cambridge, for from every part of that city the flights led straight towards it. This roost never contained more than about two thousand birds.

I have never seen any well-marked flights at Cambridge before the 20th of June. The time probably depends on the date at which the first broods of young are strong enough to make the necessary effort. By the end of July or early in August, the old birds have brought out their second broods, and old and young of both sexes and all ages and conditions join the general throng. It is by no means clear that individual birds or flocks go always to the same roosts, for the numbers at any given roost fluctuate considerably from night to night. It is probable that, when not tied by family cares, they frequently wander outside the region tributary to their nests, and if this is so—and it can scarcely be doubted—what more natural than that they should join at nightfall the general exodus from the surrounding fields and woods, even

though it leads in a direction contrary to that which they have been accustomed to take? In support of this assumption is the fact that, as far as I have seen, the evening flights over any given place are invariably in one direction; that is, there are never two sets of robins passing in different directions at the same time, as would be the case if such robins returned at evening to their own roosts.

I had supposed that the old birds which accompanied the young in the earlier flights to the roosts were of both sexes, but Mr. Faxon informs me, that they are invariably males; and furnishes me with the following interesting bit of evidence:

It happened that on the 22d July there were two robins' nests on the place, one with three young, well advanced, and one with three eggs (female sitting). I had noticed several times that the male belonging to nest No. 1 carried food to his young late in the afternoon, while the flight to the roost was going on. On the day above named, therefore, I began watching him closely toward evening, and saw him—after feeding the young—fly straight off for the roost, 1-4 miles away. On his departure the female came and took possession of the nest for the night. On the following evening the male again fed the young at the same hour, then flew to the top of a spruce tree, and, after singing a good-night to his wife and babies, took a direct flight for the roost. . . . It was a revelation to me to find the male robins taking care of their younger broods and wives during the day, and going off nightly to sleep with their elder children. What educational possibilities are involved in this course.

There is much about the flight to the roost which will remind the reader of migration. The preliminary restlessness and gathering of the scattered birds; the excitement caused by the passage of other flocks; the wide spread of the infection, and the brief time in which a considerable area is practically drained of its robin population: all these are familiar features to one who has studied the phenomena of migration. As with the latter, the roosting flights are doubtless started by a few experienced birds who, with a definite purpose in view, lead the way over familiar ground to an old haunt. Others follow, and the route becomes general, although many of the birds which it includes are probably at first as ignorant as they are careless of whither they are going and to what end. Nor need we doubt that if the young are first led to the roost by their parents, they are equally dependant on them for guidance on the long and difficult journey southward.

#### BALTIC VEGETATION.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRUSSIAN COMMISSION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF THE GERMAN SEAS.

J. REINKE.

*Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin, October.*

A VERY remarkable and important characteristic of the Baltic Sea, is the wide range of difference in the saltiness of its waters, which in its southwestern part are approximately as salt as the waters of the North Sea, while in the gulf of Bothnia, the water is barely brackish. The cause of this difference in salt contents is due to the fact, that in the east and north, the Baltic has the character of an inland lake fed from numerous rivers, while on the western coast it has communication with the North Sea, through the three channels of the Belt and the Sound.

In the western Baltic, 230 species of algæ have been described. Approximately 90 per cent. of these are found in other seas, and even the other 10 per cent. may not be peculiar to the region, but will probably, at least some of them, be found in other seas. To institute a comparison between the flora of the Baltic and other seas, it will be better to confine ourselves to the red and brown algæ as these have been most thoroughly studied. In respect of those red and brown algæ of the Baltic, which are common to it and other seas, it is worthy of notice that 25 per cent extend along the coast of Norway to the sea of Green-



land and the coast of Spitzbergen in the polar zone: 35 per cent go as high as the North Cape: 30 per cent are found in the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. These do not overstep the Arctic Circle, but extend over a wide area southward; and 10 per cent., as aforesaid, have not been found outside the Baltic.

These figures indicate a very general agreement between the flora of the Arctic and of the Baltic seas. The vegetation of the latter shows a subarctic character, as might be expected from its climatic and physical conditions. Moreover, there is little room for doubt, that the Baltic flora has wandered in from the North Sea, for at the close of the Tertiary period, the shallow basin of the Baltic was occupied by an enormous glacier; and as this melted at its southern extremity, and the Baltic with its present configuration was filled with water, it was necessarily without vegetation; while the North Sea, where it bordered the Baltic, possessed a more or less rich, marine flora, and this found its way through the narrow channels into the Baltic. Now it is clear that only those migrating algæ could have survived, which were capable of adapting themselves to its brackish waters, and characteristic conditions of temperature; it is consequently not to be wondered at that in the Baltic, the further we go eastward and the less saline the water becomes, the fewer are the species of algæ encountered, until, in the gulf of Finland and Bothnia, scarcely any survive. At the same time these algæ of the eastern Baltic show considerable modification in form and wide degeneracy in type, in comparison with individuals of the same species, found in the North Sea. Even in the western region where the water is saltier, the arrest of growth due to want of salt is strikingly observable in some species. Some algæ which exhibit themselves as magnificent specimens in the North Sea and on the European and North American coast of the Atlantic, are represented in the Baltic by dwarfed specimens, some even extraordinarily small, while retaining every distinguishing characteristic of the species.

The algæ of the ocean, and especially of highly saline seas, are in all respects different from fresh water algæ. They constitute two independent orders, the one of which is adapted by its organization to fresh water, the other to salt water. Now at the close of the Glacial period; that is to say, thousands of years ago, the conditions of the Baltic beyond all question resembled those of the present age, in respect that the average salt contents of its waters were then as now below the salt contents of the ocean. For convenience sake, let us call it brackish water. Into this brackish sea were borne spores of marine algæ from the ocean, while the spores of fresh water algæ were borne into it from the rivers. By these immigrants the Baltic was stocked. All the ocean varieties which were capable of existing under the altered conditions, adapted themselves to the brackish water, and established themselves on a permanent footing. In like manner the fresh water algæ, capable of sustaining life in moderately brackish water, established themselves in the gulf of Bothnia.

Now it is a remarkable and important fact, that neither the fresh nor the salt water immigrant algæ have been modified in any important characteristic in adaptation to the new conditions, nor is there evidence of any tendency to departure in the direction of evolution of a brackish water algæ. According to the Darwinian theory, one would expect that brackish water forms in the Baltic would have been much better fitted to engage in the struggle for existence, than the competing forms from salt and fresh water.

But no brackish water type has developed in the Baltic. The few Baltic species not known to exist elsewhere, cannot be taken into consideration, for it is by no means established that they will not yet be traced to their original habitat. Whether evolution has come to a standstill since the close of the Glacial epoch? whether the time elapsed is too short for the establishment of new type? or whether the inconstancy of the salt contents of the Baltic waters constitutes a hindrance to evolution? These are questions calling for a reply, but which I will not undertake to discuss at present.

## RELIGIOUS.

### CHRISTIANITY IN RELATION TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

S. A. WHITCOMB.

*Universalist Quarterly, Boston, October.*

It is proposed, as it has been at various times, to amend the great instrument which defines the rights, powers, and duties of the citizens of this land, by inserting in the preamble a clause "Acknowledging Almighty God as the Source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among nations, and His revealed will as of supreme authority." It is frequently assumed that clergymen and other citizens, whose spirit and studies dispose them to seek, in every practicable way, the welfare of their countrymen, will endorse the above-mentioned propositions, and unqualifiedly commend the course of those who advocate such views. It seems to us, however, that many capable, true, and earnest men cannot, for the following and other reasons which we have not space to present in detail, conscientiously uphold them.

I. The proposition rests upon an erroneous idea of the relation of man, as a worshipper, to man, as a subject of civil government. Government is established for secular ends, not for spiritual ones. Some persons think that such a statement is equivalent to saying, that secular affairs are more important than spiritual things. Such a notion involves a great mistake. The objects of civil government are those in which every man, whether Jew or Pagan, Christian or Infidel, Papist or Protestant, Deist or Atheist, has an interest. Government was not established to teach any portion of any religion nor to do any other work which can be better done by individuals.

II. Again, the proposal of those who would amend the Great Law of the land, does not make proper allowance for the peculiar composition of society in the United States. It is urged that the offered amendment ought to be adopted, because many of our foreign-born citizens act badly with regard to religious affairs. They indulge in carousals on Sunday, in drinking excesses and noisy parades, and they ought to be checked.

This is right doctrine, but a wrong application of it. Must we not distinguish carefully between a natural, a civil, a political, and a moral or a religious right? All men have certain natural rights or liberty. But when human beings attempt to live together, they find it necessary to give up or abridge certain natural rights, to modify or qualify the use of them, in order to secure the benefits of association: hence arises a new class of rights, viz., civil. The essence of civil or political fairness consists in making arrangements which will, as far as practicable, give all equal advantages.

III. Moreover, to amend the Constitution as proposed would work injustice to many citizens. The advocates of the amendment put forth the following declaration of articles: 1. "All civil government owes all its authority to God. 2. The Lord Jesus Christ is the Ruler among nations. 3. His revealed will, the Bible, is of supreme authority in a Christian government." There is a sense in which some of these statements are true, but not in the sense meant by those who make them. None of these articles takes into account the fact that the great charter of American liberty belongs to Jew and Christian and Infidel alike. Each of these articles contradicts the spirit of the nation, as expressed in the Constitution.

IV. To amend the Constitution as proposed would establish a troublesome precedent. The Constitution is founded, say the agitators, on the law of England, and Blackstone declares that Christianity is a part of it, and this declaration has been sanctioned by decisions of courts. Now, if Chris-

tianity is thus a part of the Great Law of our land, where is the sense or fairness of the amendment makers in saying that it is destitute of a Christian character? That portion of the United States Constitution which, in a sense, may charitably be said to be founded on the law of Albion, was not so founded *with a view to asserting or maintaining any portion of Christianity*. That purpose was expressly disavowed.

V. The proposed amendment would violate both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. Article 6, Sec. 3, of that document, declares that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. The promoters of the proposed amendment may not intend to labor for the union of Church and State, but the tendency of their efforts is in that direction. Besides, the right to put one article of faith into the Supreme Law of the land implies the right to put in another; and having made such a hole in the great dyke which holds back the sea dashing against popular liberty, how are men to prevent a steady enlargement of peril?

VI. Again, the policy recommended to our legislators would defeat itself. It would provoke hostility. The amendment people say "No, for such a clause is in the respective constitutions of several States; trust the American people." We are behind no one in our trust of them; but the fact is patent, that such clauses do provoke hostility. The sure way to exasperate a man is to tell him that he *must* be good. The sure way to make a person who does not believe in our Saviour hostile to Him, would be to post a notice to the contrary in the Constitution, and say that such a person will be compelled to acknowledge Jesus. The proposed arrangement will not make unbelievers pious, but will produce a plentiful crop of hypocrites, and incense a great body of useful citizens.

VII. Lastly, this project of amending the Constitution, with reference to the recognition of Christ as the head of this government, is opposed to the teachings of the Bible. Our Saviour expressly said to Pilate, "My kingdom is not of this world." From that day to this the Saviour has refused to proclaim himself as the political head of any government.

#### DOGMATIC INDIVIDUALISM.

ABBÉ DE BROGLIE.

*Le Correspondant, Paris, October 10.*

SINCE the last, and more especially during the present, century Protestant State churches have been invaded by rationalistic teaching, subversive of the essential dogmas of Christianity. In the established Church of England the opposition to such teaching has taken the form of a reaction which, while bearing a remarkably close resemblance to Catholicism, stops short of acknowledging that the Catholic church is Divine; but in the rest of the Protestant world the adversaries of rationalism have adopted Luther's plan of making a canon of Scripture the basis of their creed. Among some sects, the Biblical canon is supplemented either with confessions of faith borrowed from the primitive churches, or with new dogmatic formulæ invented, as occasion for them arises, either by the leaders of a sect or by the sect at large, who are at liberty to frame their own articles of association and decide what beliefs they shall profess in common. With these exceptions, Protestantism is founded on the Bible.

In the Bible which Protestants have adopted on Luther's principle, they have inconsistently included some portions of the New Testament which Luther rejected; but waving this objection let us ask—What is the Bible? The answer is—It is a book we owe to the Church and to tradition, to Jewish tradition which set apart as Divine the books composing the Old Testament, and to the Church which in the third century fixed the canon of the New Testament. It is, therefore, illogical for Protestants, who refuse tradition and regard the Church as

an organ of error and falsehood, to receive the Bible as an inspired book. Protestantism has, ever since its origin, been open to this objection, but was not compelled to face it so long as the Catholic church and Protestant sects, both equally believing in the Bible, were not challenged by any common enemy to explain why they do so. Now, however, that the enlightened Christian is asked by the adversaries of the New Testament to give a reason for the hope that is in him, the question whether the Bible is authoritative or not is urgently in need of solution. Scientific criticism declares that certain books of the Bible are not the work of the authors to whom they are attributed; the evidence of our own feelings on the subject is confusing, for while many passages in the Sacred Text excite our admiration, we sometimes find others that are shocking; and if, for the sake of the portions which are undoubtedly authentic or divinely beautiful, we abandon our objections to the rest, the question arises—What is the authority for accepting the Bible as a whole? Catholics find the answer in the principles of their—the Universal, Apostolic—Church; but Protestants can give no reply; they are without a rule of faith, which can oppose both rationalism and Catholicism and is not at the same time inconsistent with itself.

Side by side with its need of a logical justification, Protestantism is open to a practical objection. In those Protestant communions in which the canon of Scripture is supplemented with ancient confessions of faith, or with dogmas emanating from a teaching body, the Church is still to some extent a society based on tradition; it precedes, *de facto* if not *de jure*, the individuals who compose it; but where the creed of a company of believers is the outcome of a coincidence of opinion among themselves, the individual does not receive a doctrine; he chooses it. He is not taught, not built up in Christian faith and practice by the Church; it is he, on the contrary, who creates a Church or, rather, selects one to suit his taste from the churches which others have created. In other words, every individual Protestant is, generally speaking, left to construct his own system of belief and his own moral code. In such circumstances, the great majority are apt to choose the system of morality which is the least rigid and the religion which is the most free from mystery and, therefore, the most easy of belief. Thus, under the Protestant system of Dogmatic Individualism, the orthodox churches, will be only groups of individuals having more fervor and stronger convictions than others. This will be to abandon to rationalism the majority of mankind, the masses of the poor, the ignorant, and the young—a measure at variance with the spirit of Him who said—*Misereor super turbas*—"I have compassion on the multitude."

#### MINISTRY IN CITIES.

THE REVEREND EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.

*Magazine of Christian Literature, New York, November.*

PAUL WENTWORTH, the spy, in one of his confidential communications to Eden, in 1776, said of the American colonies, that in many of them there was never a pauper seen, and that many of them did not know what a poor-rate was. There is no doubt that Wentworth's statement was then true. Indeed, he did not want to exaggerate on that side. Had he overstated, it would have been to the disparagement of the colonies. As States and as a nation, we have come bravely beyond the condition of Wentworth's Arcadia. But there are now, up and down in this country, communities of a considerable size, of which the same thing could be said which he said of whole colonies. I have once and again visited county jails in Massachusetts where there was no prisoner.

I remember the summer when it was seriously proposed to rent the poor-house, in Milton, Massachusetts, to summer boarders. They might easily have found worse quarters, for it was in an exquisite situation. Not few of my readers will



recall places where the charity society of the Church, eager to be of use, has to send its contributions for the good of some city charity, simply because the town has no paupers of its own.

Speaking roughly, it is safe to say that the difficulty increases with the population of a village or town. The difficulty, I believe, results from a lack of personal oversight by consecrated men and women, carried out so far that every person in a certain district may be under the direct personal and intelligent supervision of somebody. There should be somebody to see when a boy or girl is led into temptation, and somebody to contrive how they may be delivered from evil.

I have in my mind one of the more crowded wards in the city of Boston, with a population, say, of twenty thousand people. I know personally something of the ward, for a part of it comes into District K, which is the section of Boston entrusted to the South Congregational Church, of which, by the plans of our Conference, I am minister. After an experience of thirty-four years in work on this very territory, let me say what I would do there now, if I were a bishop who thought he had any responsibility for the region, whether Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, or Congregationalist.

There are now in this ward, I think, five churches of various kinds, maintaining ten ministers. Roughly speaking, the ward contains 2,500 households, averaging 7 persons each, and 1,500 single men and women living separately.

I would visit the Jewish rabbi, the Catholic clergy, the Episcopalian "rector," the Unitarian minister and the Methodist "pastor," as I observe he calls himself. I would ask them to give me a list of the families where they had any personal oversight and which they wished to retain. They would give me these lists, which would probably cover 300 households and 300 single men and women living separately. For the remaining 2,200 households and 1,200 single men and women, I would have appointed by the right persons twenty ministers. Until the whole twenty were appointed I would do nothing. Of these twenty, seven or eight should be men, under the direction of some older, intelligent, old-fashioned minister, who had outgrown the boyish passion for preaching, having a wife like himself. All these should live in some large, old-fashioned house. In another house I would place seven or eight women, experienced in ministry, and willing to devote their lives to the service in hand. We should thus be provided with fifteen or sixteen of the ministers needed. The other four or five would live in their own homes, having been selected for special service.

The first business of these ministers would be to make an exact census of each of the homes and tenement houses in the ward. It would give the name and age of every person, it would tell what school every child attended, what church satisfied the people who had "any religion to speak of." They would find out all about these people. If they got a chance, they would visit the people of their groups; but this, of course, would come only in time and with proper opportunities. In any case of sickness or distress they would be ready with any friendly offices. They would study the arrests, the hospital entries and the trials in court daily to see if any of their charges were in trouble. Each would keep a careful record of his thousand sheep and lambs and know, as often as once a week, where they were. The right people, with the right instinct for ministry, would get up their lists within a month's time of their appointment.

Thus these ministers, having become acquainted with these people and keeping a constant supervision over them, I believe that the whole tone of the ward would be changed at once. I think that gradually the separate ministers would find that they were able to report absolutely "clean lists" week by week—by which I mean lists on which there was no person who had died from hunger or from drunkenness or from neglect, and in which no person had appeared before the courts.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE BECHUANAS, THE BOERS, AND THE ENGLISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FATHER DELPLACE.

*Katholischen Missionen, Freiburg, September.*

THE Kaffres, spreading all over South and Central Africa, form a distinct race, as different from the yellow-brown Hottentots with their high cheek bones and lipless mouths, as from the coal-black Negroes with their turned-up noses and protruding lips, and are vastly superior to both not only in physical development, but also in mental capacity. They call themselves *bantes* men. The name Kaffres is the Arab *Kafir*, "a cur," and was given them in spite by the Moslem.

This race comprises a number of families, of which the Zulus at present are the most widely spoken of, but the Bechuanas are perhaps the highest type of the race. Physically they are not so strong as the Zulus. But their muscular system is more equally developed and shows greater agility and adaptability. It might be difficult to find specimens among them which would impress European taste as beautiful, but greater cleanliness, better diet, and more regular occupation would, no doubt, produce great improvements. They are not so wild and cruel as the Zulus. Their very instincts seem to draw them toward civilization. When anything is taught them, they are eager to apply it, and if they succeed, they feel thankful. Their faults spring, not from any inherent viciousness, but are chargeable to centuries of slavery.

The Bechuana, like the Zulu family, consists of many tribes—the Basutos, the Bakwemas, the Batlhapins, etc. The syllable *ba* in all these names is simply the article in the plural; one, Mosuto; two, Basutos. The Sesuto denotes the dialect spoken by the Basutos. Each tribe is again divided into hordes. But even in the hordes the social organization is very loose; polygamy is the rule. Still looser it becomes in the tribe. The men take care of the cattle, the women of the field, and the chief of war, but justice is left to force, righteousness to superstition, and education to hap-hazard. In the family it has disappeared altogether. There is no feeling of kinship between tribe and tribe, and the language has become so profoundly modified, that the dialect spoken by one tribe is unintelligible to another; only the trained philologist can recognize them as branches of the same trunk. If the Bechuanas, numbering more than one million, had had anything like a national organization, they would have formed a strong bar against the white invasion. As it is, they were easily subjugated, tribe by tribe, and forced into a more or less abject slavery.

There are now only a few independent Bechuana tribes, mostly settled along the shores of Lake Ngami. The bulk of the family live either in the two Boer republics—Transvaal and Orange Freestate—or in the adjacent territories under English protection. The English treat them well, and in accordance with the maxims of a humane and prudent colonial policy. The Boers, on the contrary, call the Bechuana a "cursed" or "damned" dog, and they mean what they say. They consider him as a kind of speaking animal, not as a human being, and they treat him accordingly. In Transvaal the Bechuana is by law forbidden, not only to own soil or possess real-estate in any shape, but also to pursue a trade. He is only allowed to live as a laboring man, without any chance whatever to rise above that level. That is caste, and, at the bottom, caste is slavery. It is not so very pleasant to touch such a subject; yet, this is the short meaning of all the long squabbles between the Boers and the English: the Boers want to keep the natives as their slaves, and the English protest. Bound by treaty stipulations to renounce

slavery, the Boers try hard to have the thing without the name; and when they fail in this manoeuvre, they fall back upon extermination—by murder or by gin. Where the Boer is, the Bechuanan must either be a slave, in some form, or he must go.

Under such circumstances, it is quite natural that the Boer should have taken an intense dislike to the missionary, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic. He cannot understand why the missionary should not be compelled to mind his own business and be restrained from mixing with the affairs of "those dogs," and he employs every means within his power, short of murder and gin, to get rid of him. Here is his latest experiment in this line. A law has just been issued in Transvaal forbidding more than fifteen Bechuanas to settle down on or around a farm. The meaning of that law is unmistakable. The only way in which missionary work can be carried on here with any prospect of success is to establish a farm, to induce the Bechuanas to settle down around the farm in hope of obtaining steady work, to teach them how to tend cattle, how to raise corn, how to plant fruit-trees; to wean them from dirtiness and vice, to bend them under the light discipline and restraints of elementary civilization, and all the while to try to drop now one and then another seed of Christianity into their souls. But what are we to do when, instead of forming a Christian village, a Christian settlement, from which the light, once lit, may radiate far away into the darkness, we are reduced to keeping fifteen slaves only? Some of the missions here have already given up and moved away.

#### NEGRO FOLK-LORE AND WITCHCRAFT IN THE SOUTH.

LOUIS PENDLETON.

*Journal of American Folk-Lore, Boston, July-September.*

I HAVE no doubt that in the Southern States have existed many unprinted negro animal myths, similar to those contained in the collection of Mr. Joel Chandler Harris. That the latter were current among the negroes of the South, and were by them related to the children of both races, even as late as several years after the war, I know from personal experience. Some of Uncle Remus's tales when I first read them, were already as familiar to me as the commonest nursery stories. Some of them, on the other hand were changed almost beyond recognition, clearly showing that with difference of locality may be found a corresponding difference in what must originally have been the same myth.

Take for instance the tar-baby story, from which Uncle Remus, who was a middle Georgia negro, eliminates all that is frightful, retaining only the humorous. According to his version, the cunning fox once moulded a baby out of tar, and placed it at the roadside as a snare to catch his clever enemy the rabbit. Mr. Rabbit in due time appears on the road, and, seeing the tar-baby, bids it good morning. Surprised and annoyed that the little black baby does not respond to his greeting, he comes nearer, somewhat angrily repeating his words, and finally, when it is perfectly clear meant to keep on sayin' nothin', he flies into a rage, and strikes it. But woe to Mr. Rabbit! His fist is caught in the tar, and his wrath only serves to injure him; for a second blow quickly imprisons his other fist, and a couple of desperate kicks deprive him of the use of both feet. Then the happy fox skips forth from cover, and rolls over on the grass, and laughs, shouting to the rabbit that he looks sort o' stuck up this morning.

As I heard the story in Southern Georgia the tar-baby was by no means a mere manufactured lifeless snare, but a living creature whose body was composed of tar, and whose black lips were ever parted in an ugly grin. This monster tar-baby was wholly vicious in character, ever bent on ensnaring little folks into its yielding, though vice-like, embrace. Well do I

remember the dread of encountering this ogre-like creature, in some remote spot where I should be unable to withstand its fascinations; for it was said to be impossible to pass the tar-baby without striking it, so provoking was its grin, and so insulting its behavior generally—and when you had once struck it you were lost.

Animal myths of a totally different kind are those involving metempsychosis. It is very clear that they have a belief in the old and wide-spread fable of the wandering of spirits or demons in the shape of beasts, indifferent to a shot with an ordinary charge, but disappearing if shot with a silver bullet.

But the dusky *raconteurs* whom I knew in the South, by no means confined themselves to animal myths. Besides ordinary ghost stories in great variety, they had much to say about the Devil. One of these stories, which I recall very distinctly, may be entitled *The Little Gal and the Devil*. The Little Gal spilled a pail of milk which she was carrying homeward, and while weeping over the loss, sees the devil come skipping along on the top rail of the fence. She at first thinks he is a baboon, but he at once introduces himself and proposes to restore the milk if she will give him her soul. After some hesitation the child consents, the milk is magically replaced in the pail, and is then taken to her home. While the devil waits her return, he takes the form of a shoat, in order not to attract attention. In due time the Little Gal appears, draws from her pocket the sole of an old shoe and hurls it at him, whereupon he takes to his heels and returns no more. This and other similar stories are evidently only adaptations.

It is an old custom among Southern negroes to carry a rabbit's foot in the pocket, and to wear a string of silver coins about the neck as charms or amulets to produce good luck, and the origin of this may perhaps be traced to fetichism.

As to Voodooism, properly so called, I know nothing from personal observation, but do not question its existence in the South. But it seems doubtful whether its most revolting feature, that of human sacrifice, has ever been ultimated in this country.

But the practice of ordinary witchcraft is evidently widespread throughout the South. Mr. Bruce describes communities in rural Virginia which have a professional trick doctor, a person of far more importance than a preacher, and who indeed follows a more lucrative pursuit. He practises as a doctor in ordinary cases, but his distinctive avocation is to bewitch people, or oppose counteracting influences to the spells of witchcraft. In the former case the trick doctor usually operates, by transferring some trivial article either inside, or in the immediate vicinity of, the cabins of his victims, who recognize the medium of the art at once, from their intimate knowledge of the sort of material always used, and are immediately thrown into a state of the liveliest terror. Let a negro once be convinced that he has been bewitched, and he will sink into deep despondency, his face will become clouded and sad, and his health rapidly decline. On the other hand, when he believes the baneful influence to have been counteracted, the progress of his recovery is equally phenomenal.

A trick doctor is capable of throwing a whole community into a state of general turmoil and arousing all the negro's evil passions. Dark threats are heard on all sides, and the whole atmosphere is, as it were charged with anger and terror. There have been cases in which the land owners have found it necessary to compel the trick doctor to leave.

Finally you must be careful never to brush against a spirit, —a warning showing the negro's participation in the widespread belief, that the atmosphere is crowded with these invisible shadowy beings, particularly at night. This idea at once suggests the reported belief of the Veddahs of Ceylon (and other savage tribes), who say that the air is so full of spirits that there is great danger of jostling them; and recalls also the Arab custom of never hurling anything through the air without asking forgiveness of any spirits who may have been struck.



## Books.

*SAMANTHA AMONG THE BRETHREN.* By "Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holley). With illustrations. Sq. 12mo, pp. 437. Funk & Wagnalls: New York and London. 1890.

[Among those who undertake to entertain the world of readers with phonetic spelling, no one succeeds more thoroughly than "Josiah Allen's Wife." Her success is due to "middleinness, megumness," to borrow two words from the vocabulary of *Samantha*. The defect of nearly all the phonetic fun-makers, is that they are not "mean enough," as *Samantha* says. They give us so much phonetics, that we get tired of such a constant perversion of our vernacular and vote the writers bores. Much wiser is the "pardner and companion" of Josiah Allen. She strikes the happy mean. Of her orthographical drolleries there are just enough to season her excellent sense and keep us in a constant good humor from the first page of her books to the last. *Samantha's* object in this comely volume, her latest production, is to advocate the admission of women delegates to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, which meets quadrennially. In the Conference of 1888 a special committee reported adversely to the admission of women delegates. The force of the clever arguments of *Samantha* in favor of women taking part in the deliberations of the Conference is increased by an abundance of "episodin'," in which occur shrewd hits at some of the weaknesses of human nature, as shown in her neighbors, and constant revelations of the goodness of *Samantha's* heart and the sweetness of her nature. Charles Dickens declared that the illustrator of *Pickwick* had depicted a person differing entirely from the *Pickwick* which Dickens had in mind. But the pictures of *Samantha* here given, answer so completely to the portrait which she has traced of herself, that one cannot help thinking that both artist and writer have drawn from the life. In an appendix are six of the addresses—three in favor and three against the admission of women delegates—delivered at the Conference of 1888.]

The wife of Josiah Allen has her own notions, not only about orthography, but about other things, as, for instance, the sex of meeting houses. She shows this at the very outset, in a conversation between herself and her worthy husband, when she walked up and took her inkstand off of the "mantelery" piece and carried it with a calm and majestic gait to the corner of the settin' room table devoted by her to literary pursuits. In this conversation Josiah got the last word, by taking a very unfair advantage of his spouse.

He sez to me, "What are you goin' to tackle now, Samantha?"

And sez I, with quite a good deal of dignity, "The Cause of Eternal Justice, Josiah Allen."

"Anythin' else?" sez he, lookin' sort o' oneasy at me. (That man realizes his short-comin's, I believe, a good deal of the time, he dux.)

"Yes," sez I, "I lay out in petickuler to tackle the Meetin' House. She is in the wrong on't, and I want to set her right."

Josiah looked sort o' relieved like, but he sez out, in a kind of a pert way, es he sot there a-shellin' corn for the hens:

"A Meetin' House hadn't ort to be called she—it is a he."

And sez I, "How do you know?"

And he sez, "Because it stands to reason it is. And I'd like to know what you have got to say about him anyway?"

Sez I, "That 'him' don't sound right, Josiah Allen. It sounds more right and nat'ral to call it 'she.' 'Why,' sez I, 'hain't we always hea'n about the Mother Church, and don't the Bible tell about the Church bein' arrayed like a bride for her husband? I never in my life hea'n it called a 'he' before."

"Oh, wall, there has always got to be a first time. And I say it sounds better. But what have you got to say about the Meetin' House, anyway?"

"I have got this to say, Josiah Allen. The Meetin' House hain't a-actin' right about wimmen. The Founder of the Church wuz born of woman. It wuz on a woman's heart that His head wuz pillowed first and last. While others slept she watched over His baby slumbers and His last sleep."

"Think of the throngs to-day, that crowd the aisles of the Sanctuary—there are five wimmen to one man, I believe, in all the meetin' houses to-day a-workin' in His name. True Daughters of the King, no matter what their creed may be—Catholic or Protestant."

"And while wimmen have done all this work for the Meetin' House, the Meetin' House ort to be honorable and do well by her."

"Wall, hain't *he*?" sez Josiah.

"No, *she* hain't," sez I.

"Wall, what petickuler fault do you find? What has *he* done lately to rile you up?"

Sez I, "*She* wuz in the wrong on't in not lettin' wimmen set on the Conference."

"Wall, I say *he* wuz right," sez Josiah. "*He* knew, and I knew, that wimmen wuzn't strong enough to set."

"Why," sez I, "it don't take so much strength to set as it dux to stand up. And after workin' as hard as wimmen have for the Meetin' House, she ort to have the privilege of settin'. And I am goin' to write out jest what I think about it."

"Wall," sez Josiah, as he started for the barn with the hen feed, "don't be too severe with the Meetin' House."

And then after he went out, he opened the door agin and stuck in his head and sez:

"Don't be too hard on *him*."

And then he shet the door quick, before I could say a word.

A young girl, Serena Fogg, delivered a lecture in the Jonesville

school-house on "Wedlock's Peaceful and Perfect Repose." It was a beautiful lecture, very, and extremely flowery. She went on perfectly beautiful about the holy calm and perfect rest of marriage, and how that calm was never invaded by any rude cares; how man watched over the woman he loved; how he shielded her from every rude care; kept labor and sorrow far, far from her; how woman's life was like an uneasy, roaring, rushing river, that swept along, discontented and unsatisfied, moaning and lonesome, until it swept into the calm sea of Repose—melted into union with the grand ocean of Rest, marriage.

"It wuz dretful pretty talk, and middlin' affectin.' There wuzn't a dry eye in Josiah Allen's head, and I didn't make no objection to his givin' vent to his feelin's, only when I see him bust out a-weepin' I jest slipped my pocket-handkerchief 'round his neck and pinned it behind. (His handkerchief wuz in constant use, a-cryin' and weepin' as he wuz.) And I knew that salt water spots black satin awfully. He had on a new vest."

*Samantha*, after the lecture was over, talked with Serena Fogg, and told her that while the lecture was sweet and full of beautiful thoughts and eloquence, it went too far, it was not "megum." Married life, in the opinion of *Samantha*, is the happiest when it is happy. Some are not happy, and the life of the happiest of them all is not *all* happiness. With this opinion Serena disagreed. To prove her faith by her works she married a butcher "out to the Ohio." After she had been married three years and a half she wrote to *Samantha*. In the meantime *Serena* had had two pairs of twins, having come from a family on her mother's side "where twins wuz contagious." In her letter *Serena* admitted that there might be some truth in *Samantha's* opinion that the lecture was not "megum."

Her husband wuz a worthy man, and she almost worshipped him. But he had a temper, and he raved around considerable when meals wuzn't ready on time. Her husband devotedly loved her, so she said; but still, she said, his bootjack had been throwed voyalent where corns wuz hit unexpected. Their souls wuz mated firm as they could be in deathless ties of affection and confidence, yet doors *had* been slammed and oaths emitted, when clothin' rent and buttons tarried not with him. The four twins broke in also on her waveless calm. They wuz lovely cherubs and the four apples of her eyes. But they did yell at times, they tore round and acted; they made work—lots of work. And one out of each pair snored. It broke up each span, as you may say. The snorin' filled each room devoted to 'em."

"*He* snored loud. A good man and a noble man he wuz, so she repeated it, but she found out too late—too late, that he snored. The house wuz small; she could not escape from snores, turn she where she would. She got tired out with her work days, and couldn't rest nights."

An interesting character is a neighbor of *Samantha*, the widow Trueman, who being converted by the Second Adventists, and being convinced that the world would come to an end on a certain last day in June, made a visit at *Samantha's*, so as to be nigh when Trueman rose. She had taken good care of her husband, who never could seem to get along without her, and

"She jest the same assaid right out that Trueman, if she wuzn't by him to tend to him, would be jest as apt to come up wrong end up es any way."

*Samantha*, with a confidence in her own judgment strengthened by the letter of *Serena* and various other things, continued to maintain that women should be admitted as delegates to the General Conference. She was not at all moved by the arguments of Josiah, who was a born logician, as was apparent from his exposition of the Declaration of Independence.

"Take that claws, 'All men are born free and equal.'"

"Now half of that means men, and the other half men and wimmen. Now to understand them words perfect you have got to divide the sex. 'Men are born.' That means men and wimmen both—men and wimmen are both born, nobody can dispute that. Then comes the next claws, 'Free and equal.' Now that means men only—anybody with one eye can see that."

"Then the claws, 'True government consists.' That means men and wimmen both—consists—of course the government consists of men and wimmen, 'twould be a fool who would dispute that. 'In the consent of the governed.' That means men alone. Do you see, *Samantha*?" sez he.

In vain *Samantha* urged the claims of women as delegates. In vain she explained the great services rendered by women to the Methodist cause, and the work they have done and are constantly doing in aid of that cause. Josiah and all the men about her coincided wholly with the opinions expressed in a paper by one Keeler, the son of Deacon Keeler.

"The idea wuz 'that wimmen hadn't no business to set on the Conference. She wuz too weak to set on it. It wuz too high a place for her too ventur' on' or to set on with ease. There wuzn't no more than room up there for what men would care to set on't. Wimmen's place wuz in the sacred precincts of home. She wuz a tender, fragile plant, that needed guardin' and guidin' and kep' by man's great strength and tender care from havin' any cares and labors whatsoever, and wheresoever and howsumever."

But there came a day when Zion was languishing in *Samantha's* town. The Methodist minister's salary was half a year behindhand, the meeting-house was in a disgraceful condition and the men were appealed to. But a hardness arose among the "male brethren." When the minister selected as a text, "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," the men of the congregation regarded it as an insult. Not one of them would give a cent, and it was even reported that Deacon Bobbet had said "he wouldn't give a darn cent!" So the "female wimmen" put their heads together. They also "set" on the situation—not public "settin'"; they knew their places too well for that. The result was that they concluded the best thing was to give a big fair, and by it sell things enough to raise some money. To buy the materials with which to make things, they asked their "male pardners" for money, when they were cleverer than common, "owin' to extra good vittles." As the meeting-house required cleaning and papering, the women went to work to do it. The papering was especially hard work, for the length of paper was extremely long, the ceiling fearfully high, and they had to stand on barrels and lift up their arms "fur, fur beyond the strength of their sockets." All the men, unfortunately, were too busy to help at all in this arduous labor. But while the women—tender, fragile plants that they are—were "a-wipin' the presperation from their forwerts," the men broke in on them to announce the glorious news, that the Methodist Conference had decided that women could not be admitted as delegates, being "too weak and fragile to set on the Conference."

And so Josiah Allen's Wife takes leave of her readers, most of whom will probably be of the opinion that her book is a much stronger argument in favor of women delegates than anything said in the addresses to be found in the appendix.

**AN APPEAL TO PHARAOH:** The Negro Problem, and its Radical Solution. pp. 205. N. Y.: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 1890.

[This book is, as its sub-title indicates, a treatment of the Negro Problem in its relations to the Federal Union. The anonymous author states in the preface (dated September 1, 1889) that:

This book was written in the winter of 1887-88, with a view to its publication in the summer of 1888. Circumstances having delayed its appearance, however, a few minor changes and additions have been rendered possible, mainly in the character and recent dates of the notes of reference, showing how continuous and active are the conditions that gave rise to the book.

This explanation, it is hoped, will recommend the work to the thoughtful reader, and relieve it of any idea of having been inspired by recent political events. The argument . . . is wholly independent of party politics and ends. It is an appeal to the whole People, on a matter of vital interest to the whole country.]

When the war between the States ended in 1865, Negro Slavery disappeared from the North American Continent; and victors and vanquished alike congratulated themselves that their long-standing quarrel had disappeared with it, and that their children would be the joint heirs of a Union more peaceful, more powerful, and "more perfect" than themselves or their fathers had ever known.

But the old questions disturb us in new shapes. The two sections remain sections still. The substance of what is asserted, is that the familiar and fateful terms, "the South" and "the North," mean practically the same that they have always meant in our history. The people of the North do not wish to believe that the people of the South are estranged from them in any sense or to any degree. The people of the South do not wish to remain estranged, or to be regarded as separate and apart from the rest of the nation, on any grounds. Their first desire is to regain a footing of perfect confidence and equality, marked by no line of division, among the rest of the people of the Union. No Southern man has uttered one sentiment to encourage the idea of the maintenance of even the shadow of a Southern Confederacy since the Union was restored. Yet the Union of to-day is at last but the Union of yesterday; an indissoluble alliance of the North and the South—not a Union of the people of the whole country.

The sun from its rising to its setting shines on a united people stretching across the whole continent, ever growing more numerous, more closely identified and more powerful—the people of the old and new "Free States" of the American Union, the only truly united States of our post-Revolutionary history. But a cloud hangs forever along the skirts of this grand march of Empire. The "South," as such, has grown only with the growth of its negro population; its western border is fixed at a line where the extension of that population

was arrested, a quarter century ago, by the shock of war. The shadow of slavery rests on the whole region that slavery blighted. Darkness lies upon the fairest, richest portion of the New World.

Slavery was the real occasion, and the unfortunate Negro the real cause of all our strife. Slavery has disappeared. The Negro remains. We are still divided.

No matter whose the fault, is not the *fact* evident that, in whatsoever guise and howsoever regarded, the Negro himself is and promises to remain the one insuperable barrier to the perfect union which our forefathers sought to form, and which the people of America, of the South and the North alike, still desire above all things to see consummated.

The negro question is a race question on its face. The hard fact is that no two different races can live together on the same soil, on equal terms generally, and under a common government. The negro and the white race are not simply unlike, but directly contrasted. One is *black*, the other is *white*. Every condition that could promise success in bringing them together in harmony has been violated in the great American experiment of assimilation during the last quarter century.

Starting out with the two races, the Caucasian and the African, which differ most widely from each other in every respect in which two races can differ—as the subjects of the venture—we have spared no pains to complicate it and render it more difficult and more hopeless at every step, and have indeed the full satisfaction, at the last, of knowing that we have left no blunder untried, nor missed any important error that ignorance could suggest or ingenuity invent, to insure its failure.

Race prejudice is at the bottom of it all, and that prejudice instead of growing less has been increased. Instead of getting nearer together, the two races have been constantly drifting apart. It is prejudice that can never be overcome. It exists in the South, in the North—everywhere. No amount of education or "development" can ever bring the two races into equality and harmony. Neither can it be done by mixture of blood. There is far less now of such mixture than in the days before the war, and what there is has only added another difficult factor to the problem, by creating a third race as intractable as the other two.

How then is the problem to be solved?

The removal of the Negro from our country to his own country—from America to Africa—alone will solve it. Let him go in peace, if he will, bearing with him and followed by such substantial evidences of our kindly regard and brotherly love as will atone for the manner of his coming. But, in any event, let him go.

The census of 1880 showed that there were then in the United States and Territories 6,580,793 "persons of color," all of whom we may regard as negroes for the present purpose. The number of "persons of foreign birth" in the same territory at the same period was 6,679,943. If only the vessels that had brought these foreigners to our shores had carried back with them to Africa on their return trips as many negroes as they brought immigrants on the voyage hither, not a single black or colored man, woman or child would have been left in the country in 1880, and there would have been a clear gain of 100,000 persons added to the population. Yet the absorption of these millions of immigrants was a mere incident in our national life. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, stated in a speech that four and a half millions of immigrants were brought into the United States in the seven years following 1880. Therefore with the same fleet we could send away nearly three-fourths of our colored population in the period indicated, or all of them by the end of the current census decade.

But the problem does not call for so violent a method of solution. What is desired is that the negro shall be transported to his own land without forcing him to go, without injury to himself, and without injury or undue cost to the people he leaves behind, and who must bear the expense of his removal. He should not be sent forth weeping or empty-handed.

Time can be made a potent factor in the task of removal, and the problem can be further simplified, by devoting ourselves first and chiefly to the removal of the *maternal element*. The total number of "colored females" between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, inclusive, in the United States in 1880 was 1,327,718. The annual emigration of 12,500 child-bearing females of the age of twenty would remove the greater part of the maternal element of the colored race in forty years, the remaining part to be removed in smaller detachments after the end of that period. Thus, in round numbers, it appears that in twenty years 250,000 colored women, constituting the active maternal element of this race, will have been removed, and that all their children born during that period, perhaps 750,000, will



have been born in Africa. After the twentieth year the number of the indicated class to be removed would be suddenly and materially diminished, and would fall off steadily until exhausted wholly. For the colored female children who were of the age of one year or under when the movement began would then have reached the age of twenty years, and the succeeding generations would be reduced, year by year, by the whole number of children born to parents who had emigrated in the twenty-year period. Within fifty years the entire maternal element would thus be removed. Of course, the husbands of these women would go with them.

At \$200 a head the cost of the proposed movement would be \$10,000,000 a year, or one-twelfth of the annual revenue derived by the Government from internal revenue taxes in 1887. This amount would provide the emigrants with homes more comfortable generally than those they left behind, and take care of them for a year in their own country.

For the Negro's sake, for our own, for his children's sake, and for the sake of our children, who shall inherit this great land after us, let us have done with all experimentation.

There is one sure, safe and peaceful solution of the miserable and momentous problem before us; and but one that any man can see. It can be solved, and will be solved, by the elimination of its prime factor; and the strong probability is that no approach to a solution can be made in any other way. Why seek another?

**SIDNEY.** By Margaret Deland. 12mo, 429 pp. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston and New York. 1890.

[Robert Steele, one of the minor characters of the story, had, as a young man, invested trust money in a certain company, of which he was himself a director, and then, seeing that values were about to fall, had refused to sell without proclaiming the future depreciation of the stock. The community was horrified at the abnormal honesty which had permitted five thousand shares of stock to become worthless in his hands. The money, moreover, was his mother's, and her anger at her son's wicked Quixotism hastened her death. By the irony of fate the worthless stock regained its value, but how could Steele enjoy it with his mother's reproaches ringing in his ears? It was at this crisis that Alan Crossan, a young doctor from the same New England town, ran across Robert Steele in a little Italian town, took him under treatment for the morphine habit which he had acquired, and finally persuaded him to return to Mercer. They settled in a little house of Alan which an obliging tenant vacated, and Alan was soon in familiar intercourse with the friends of his youth, the most notable of whom are Mrs. Paul, a wealthy, selfish, yet clever old woman with many good points; her son John Paul, whom she had kept dangling at her apron strings, until he is now at middle age, and, *the* characters of the book, Major Lee and his daughter Sidney. Mortimer Lee is a pessimist of the gloomiest type. He lost his dearly loved wife in youth, and scorns to admit the existence of a benevolent God in a world of love and death, and has carefully educated Sidney to the cultivation of a lofty pity for the poor blind creatures around her, who love as though death could not separate them, and who endeavor to soothe themselves with childish stories of reunion and immortality. Mortimer Lee has a sister, Miss Sally, not very wise, but very good and unselfish, and these constitute the leading characters in the book.]

Alan Crossan called on Mrs. Paul, who liked him, as she said, for his impudence, and who made no secret of telling him that she was bent on securing Robert Steele and his dollars for Sidney.

"Of course she'll marry," continued she. "We all know what paternal plans amount to when a girl falls in love. Yes, Robert Steele's money is just the thing that family needs. . . . A theory cannot change the order of nature."

Then Alan Crossan went to call on Major Lee and his old playmate Sidney, and found the latter straining her eyes in the twilight over a work of German pessimism, which she didn't understand very well, and didn't want to give up. Aunt Sally talks about the suffering people in the tenement houses.

"You enjoy it, dear," interposed Sidney, smiling a little with her serious eyes on Miss Sally's troubled face. "What would you do without your sewing school and your visits to your sick people? She will make you go and see them too, Alan."

"Do you go?" he said, watching the firelight shining in her eyes. "Oh no!" cried Miss Sally, deprecatingly; "no indeed, Sidney couldn't go. You don't know how sad it is, Alan!"

Sidney shook her head with a shiver. "No," she said, "it is dreadful to think that there is suffering—but, to go to see it!"

"But if by going, you make it less?" Alan persisted, too interested to be displeased.

"But you know it really cannot be helped," she answered gravely. "The facts of life are not to be changed by a bowl of soup or a bottle of medicine. Of course there is the pleasure of giving—to the giver; but that is really all there is."

And Alan went and found himself ever more and more drawn towards the maiden who had been trained to hold herself aloof from human love, as the source of all sorrow; and Sidney was always glad

to see him, but no breath of young love rippled the smooth surface of her philosophic mind.

Love-making went on all around them, as is the way of the world. Robert Steele was invited to spend a few weeks at the Major's, and Miss Sally nursed him, and looked up to him, and he felt grateful, and at length astonished her with a proposal. By and bye he began to realize that it was gratitude, not love, that he felt for her, and his morbid conscience told him that to marry her would be to do her a great wrong; so, after a terrible struggle, he tells her the truth, and sinks back to his morphine habit again.

Then John Paul gets rudely shaken up by Katherine Townsend, with whom he is in love, but whom he leaves to pursue the drudgery of giving music lessons, because he has not sufficient independence to shake himself loose from his mother's apron strings, and make a home for himself. It does John good; he gets an appointment on a paper, and asserts his independence. Mrs. Paul, determined to crush the woman in the case, drives off to Katherine, but is so completely foiled by the skill with which that young lady parries her attack that, impressed by her cleverness, the old lady's final reserve broke down, and she exclaimed:

My dear, you are delightful. The Providence that takes care of children and fools has guided Johnny.

The weeks and months passed. Aunt Sally caught a cold and died, and as her death drew near, the burthen of a human soul fell upon Sidney—the knowledge of good and evil. She did not yearn for immortality, but she did yearn to see a purpose in it all; to realize that life is not wholly in vain, but part of the plan of a Great Creator.

"I don't know how," she heard herself saying, "but that I want a Meaning proves it—it is the *want*!"

And then, as Aunt Sally passed away in the gray dawn of morning, and Sidney, looking from the window, saw the world waking to its old story of disappointment and continual hope, and a new heaven and a new earth emerge into the golden light, it came to her as a revelation of immortality.

At this moment her father entered the room. He stopped a moment at Miss Sally's side, and touched her hand; the look upon his face turned Sidney white.

"Father!"

"My darling," he said in a whisper, "she is dead."

He would have taken Sidney in his arms, but she put her hands upon his breast, and breathed rather than spoke, "No, not dead—there is no death. Life and death are one; the Eternal Purpose holds us all always. Father, I have found God!"

Alan had already told Sidney that he loved her, and she had begged him to desist. Even now she felt that it was not enough to know that there is a Meaning. She will not love Alan. It would be too dreadful.

Alan suffers from heart disease, and knows that he cannot live long; nevertheless he pleads his cause with the Major, who reproaches him for having sought to win Sidney contrary to his wishes. The Major is grievously troubled, for he knows that Sidney too has awakened to the realization of love. He requests Alan to cease his visits. Alan takes Steele into his confidence, and goes off with him on a mountain tour, preparatory to a long trip to Europe; but after a few weeks he feels his end approaching, and *must* go back. They take up their abode in their old home, and Alan commissions Steele to inform Sidney of his return to die in Mercer.

Neither of the young men looked up, until Alan, realizing with vague annoyance that some one was standing behind him, turned and saw her. The wind had brought the wild-rose color into Sidney's cheeks, and the snow had caught on the rings of shining hair upon her forehead. She looked like a flower swept in out of the storm. Her long gray cloak dropped from her shoulders, as she unfastened its clasp, and came quietly to his side.

"Alan, I have come," she said.

Robert Steele started to his feet with an astounded exclamation, but Alan—a sudden content smoothing the trouble and weariness from his face, as the west wind blows the clouds from the serene and open spaces of the sky—lifted his eyes to hers without speaking. Sidney took his hand and held it against her bosom, stroking it softly.

"Mr. Steele," she said, without a tremor or a blush, and looking directly at him, "I have come to marry Alan."

A few weeks later, Mortimer Lee's eyes are gladdened by the sight of his Sidney whom he had not met since she took the burthen of another's life upon her.

"And Alan?" he asked, as he held her fast in his trembling arms.

"It is worth while," she said tenderly. "He is dead, but he has lived. He is mine always. Oh, it is worth while—it is worth while; the past is ours, and all is—God."

## The Press.

### POLITICAL.

#### THE VERDICT OF THE BALLOT.

*Springfield Republican (Ind.), Nov. 6.*—There is no doubt but that the vote of Tuesday was a rebuke to Reedism, McKinleyism and Quayism. These were the issues before the people upon which the battle was fought. Reed has travelled over the land boasting of his "business" methods of legislation, and chuckling over his success in suppressing the minority and adding to his majority in the House by turning out Democrats at express speed. McKinley and Lodge have been up and down glorifying and defending their pet measures, and promising an industrial and political millennium to follow in their train. Mr. Blaine, as the especial friend and representative of the administration, and as the "greatest of Republicans," has been from Maine to Indiana, bearing all these messages, and urging and beseeching the voters of the land to once more indorse the policy of the Republican party. Behind these advocates has been the party press, telling the same story, urging the same arguments and driving the laggards of the party into line by applying every possible spur.

It was, therefore, neither off-year indifference nor carelessness that defeated the Republicans on Tuesday. There has been no indifference and off-year neglect of politics in this campaign; on the contrary, the country has been stirred to a degree of interest hardly excelled in a Presidential contest. The voters of the country knew what they were doing Tuesday and why they did it, and took the control of Congress away from the Republican party because that party had abused its opportunities. This is the obvious fact, so obvious that no one but the wilfully blind can mistake it.

Moreover, there still remains something of the faith of our fathers in honesty in politics. The creed of Ingalls is not the creed of the American people. They have not yet learned to do without the golden rule and the decalogue, and to approve in a politician conduct which they would condemn in an individual. The mass of the American people are honest, and believe in honest methods. They despise bribery and vote-buying, whether in blocks of five or otherwise, as they despise treachery and deceit, and slander. Even in Pennsylvania they prefer to be represented by honest men, whose place at their head has not been won by disgraceful means.

These are the elements which lie at the foundation of the political creed of American citizens, and this is the standard by which sooner or later the people judge the party and the men to whom they intrust the government. This process of judgment is now going on with the Republican party at the bar, and a preliminary verdict has been pronounced. Possibly the rebuke of Tuesday was intended only as a warning, it may mean only that the people order a halt and a facing about, and repudiate the McKinley Bill, the Lodge Bill and Reedism. If this be the case, it means a final condemnation in 1892, unless this warning be heeded.

*Atlanta Journal (Dem.), Nov. 5.*—Dispatches give the details of the sweeping Democratic victory throughout the country yesterday.

This is a great political revolution, brought about in part by the despotic course and iniquitous acts of the Republicans in Congress and in part by their unjust and oppressive Tariff Act. It was won, too, over the most officious and unwarrantable interference by the Administration and its army of officials throughout the country in the political canvass, and a return to the old methods of corruption by contributions by Federal office-holders of portions of their salaries to carry elections.

A most gratifying result of these elections is the return by large majorities of all the

Democratic Congressmen rightfully elected in 1888, but who were turned out of their seats by Reed's House—all with possibly one exception. The exception is that of Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, who was elected from a Republican district in 1888 through a division of his opponents. This is the most direct and emphatic rebuke that could have been given to Speaker Reed and his recklessly partisan House.

These Congressional elections are a prelude to certain Democratic victory in 1892. They assure the choice of a Democratic President even if the election devolves on the House. They stay for the intervening two years the usurping, sectional and despotic course of a condemned and decaying party.

"Oh, such a day,  
So fought, so followed, and so fairly won,  
Came not till now to dignify the times."

*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette (Rep.), Nov. 6.*—It is needless to say that the result of the elections taken as a whole are disappointing to *The Commercial Gazette*. The fortunes of war have been against the Republican party, but this is not a new or strange experience. It is but history repeating itself that the majority in the lower branch of Congress should have been reversed. With but one or two exceptions, which only prove the rule, no Administration since the organization of the Government has carried the House at the mid-term Congressional elections. It would have been a much more serious defeat to the Democrats had they failed to regain the House, than it is to the Republicans to have lost it.

We have maintained that the tariff was the paramount issue before the people in the election, especially in this State, and we have no occasion to change that view. The fact that the State ticket, with the exception of the candidate for Governor, has been elected by a large majority, and that the Congressional candidates have been well supported, may be taken as an indorsement of the McKinley Act. But whether those Republicans who voted for Pattison meant it or not, it is impossible to disconnect their act from a protest against the tariff.

It is vain to attempt to disguise the fact that the tariff question has been reopened and must be fought over again. True, the tariff cannot be repealed inside of four or five years, but apprehensions concerning its stability will have a tendency to prevent the investment of capital in new enterprises. However, there is a wonderfully recuperative energy in the Republican party, and two years' experimenting with the new duties may make the benefits of protection so plain throughout the country as to sway the pendulum of popular opinion far in the opposite direction. At all events, there are no grounds for discouragement. The great good sense of the American people will not fail to tell them where their most vital interests lie. They are prone, at times, to approach rather near to the danger line, but the "sober second thought" brings them right again.

*Baltimore Sun (Dem.), Nov. 6.*—As the contest which ended at the polls at sundown on Tuesday was emphatically the people's fight against class legislation and sectionalism, so the result which has been achieved may be justly characterized as the people's victory. It was won, not by money, for the money power was allied with the Republicans; not by organization, for indubitably the party which has control of all the machinery of the Federal Government, supervisors and deputy marshals included, and more than two hundred thousand officials laboring in its behalf, had every advantage in this respect. It was won in the teeth of the money power, and in spite of organization, by the steadfast firmness, intelligence and patriotism of the American people. It is a demonstration that the American people love justice and moderation, and are inflexibly opposed to arbitrary and tyrannical methods in legislation, to injustice in

taxation, and to the usurpation of doubtful powers and the introduction of unusual methods for the purpose of controlling in the guise of "regulating," Congressional elections. It is the people's protest against Harrison, Reed, McKinley and Lodge, and all that these names stand for and typify. It is a demonstration further that the rank and file of the Republican party are wiser and more patriotic than their leaders. If the Republican leaders are revolutionary and jacobinical there are hundreds of thousands of Republican voters who on Tuesday refused to follow their lead. The falling off in the Republican vote throughout the country is as conspicuous and notable as the Democratic gains.

The policy of the Republican party of to-day is a political anachronism, as is the existence of the party itself under its present leadership. It is a survival of the Civil War, and should be buried with other painful memories of that evil time. The McKinley Bill is a war tariff enacted in time of peace, and its effect is to restore war prices, without the justification of a depreciated currency. The Force Bill is a return to the darkest shadows of the reconstruction period. The methods of Speaker Reed belong to an era of force, not of law.

The American people have proclaimed that they would have none of these things. They have plainly set the seal of their condemnation upon the record of this present partisan Administration, and especially upon the measures and proceedings of the present Republican House of Representatives. One result ought to be certain. Tuesday's election ought to seal forever the fate of the Force Bill. Extreme and unreasoning partisans, listening only to their disappointment and their passions, are already clamoring for its passage. But it is to be hoped that in Congress wiser and more patriotic counsels will prevail. The Republican leaders cannot mistake the significance of Tuesday's vote.

*Baltimore American (Rep.), Nov. 6.*—Undoubtedly the largeness of the Democratic vote is, to a great degree, due to the Republicans who did not go to the polls. In two-thirds of the States there was a heavy falling off in the Republican vote. Unfortunately, we have in our party many well-meaning people who think that they do their duty if they help to elect a President every four years. They vote then with promptness and enthusiasm; but in other years they stay at home under the false impression that their votes are not needed. That is what they did on Tuesday, and they will now probably realize what their negligence has cost. The gerrymander, also, had a great deal to do with increasing the Democratic gains, and the public misunderstanding about the Tariff and the Federal Election Bills aided in the general slaughter. To some extent it was the sacrifice that the Republican party made for its positive legislation; but that loss would not have been so great if Republicans had done their whole duty at the polls. They must do better next time.

We do not believe that the loss of the House is any great injury to the Republican party. It is the evidence of a distinguished Democratic leader that "the Democrats can generally be depended upon to make a mistake at the worst moment," and the mistakes of the Democratic House, whether of omission or commission, will be capital for the Republicans in the Presidential contest in 1892. The Democrats cannot upset any of the legislation of the present Congress, or interfere with the present Administration, except by a policy of obstruction, and if they try that it will result to their own injury. Large as their majority is in the House it cannot possibly become a great power.

As far as the politics of the situation is concerned, the worst damages to the Republicans are the losses in States that have hitherto been generally Republican.

The losses in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, with New Hampshire still in doubt, are injurious to the party, which may



as well be frankly acknowledged, and yet in each of the three first named States the results were due to well-defined causes. In Pennsylvania it was a revolt from the management of Senator Quay. In Massachusetts it was the campaign of an active, able, exhaustless young Democrat against a respectable, easy-going Republican. In Wisconsin it was the School Law. In Pennsylvania the Republican ticket, except the governorship, is entirely safe, and in many of the States the party is still in good condition. We are sorry for the losses in the various States, but they can be remedied.

*Bradstreet's (Financial), N. Y., Nov. 8.*—It was generally supposed by close observers of political conditions in the United States that the elections of Tuesday last would result in a change of control in the House of Representatives on the national issues involved, and in a substantial victory for the opposition in some State elections. So much had been rendered plain by the general opposition called forth by the passage of the McKinley Bill, and the Dependent Pension Bill, and by the bringing forward of the Federal Elections or Force Bill. But the country was not prepared for the extraordinary political reaction, whose results were made manifest in the elections of Tuesday. So distinct and pronounced a revulsion of feeling has certainly not been seen for a generation.

*Boston Pilot (Dem.), Nov. 8.*—The result of last Tuesday's election in Massachusetts is a sweeping Democratic victory.

As we go to press the returns show that Hon. William E. Russell has been elected Governor by 8,000 plurality, and that the old Bay State will send seven, instead of two, Democratic Representatives to the next Congress. Henry Cabot Lodge, nominal father of the Force Bill, returns with his majority of 5,000 shorn down to 1,000.

Thus Massachusetts replies to the Lodge Force Bill, the Reed usurpations, the Blair Education Bill, and all the illegal and immoral schemes of centralization planned by the Republican party during its late brief term of power.

New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, —even Pennsylvania—all report Democratic victories or largely diminished Republican majorities.

The next Congress will be Democratic. The next President will be a Democrat. The next time Mr. Reed sits in the Speaker's chair he will have learned that this is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people—a fact which the Reeds, and Lodges, and Harrisons have overlooked to their own misfortune.

*Minneapolis Journal (Ind.), Nov. 5.*—The Republican party has been badly wounded. Not wounded unto death, for its vitality is rooted in eternal principles of right. But Tuesday's sun went down on many stranded hopes and proud assumptions. There has been downright disaster along the whole line. The States, counted without a question within the Republican lines, have either been captured by the power of the independent movement or through its disintegrating force, or have been half wrested from the Republican grasp and made doubtful. The National House is lost to the Republican party, and in our own State all confident estimates and calculations have been shattered.

What is the cause of this? What is the matter?

There is one dominant reason. That is, the Republican party permitted the two men, Reed and McKinley, to originate, shape and direct its policies. And the new policies were forced upon the party in the face of the palpable aversion of the country to these effectuations. The tariff policy, associated with the names of these two men, was a leading procuring cause of the current reverse. It was lashed through the House, against the convictions of scores of

Republican members, that the party went into power in 1888 on the pledge of an entirely different tariff policy. It has made the campaign, on the part of the Republicans, one of apology and evasion. It has handicapped every Republican orator.

It was a mistake.

The Federal Election Act was another measure which wrought adversely to the party. Had the Senate passed it, the party would have suffered more than it has. The country wants neither the McKinley tariff policy nor the Election Bill.

Let the Republican party take warning. Let it set itself right before the country and it will yet control the country.

*New Haven Palladium (Rep.), Nov. 6.*—Down-hearted Republicans should remember that a National Administration makes its mistakes, alienates friends, and is subjected to criticism for new legislation, at the end of its first two years. The rewards of progress, the advantages of entrenchment and the approval of the people come later. In other words, we shall win in 1892.

The latest and most authentic calculations of the returns of Connecticut indicate the failure of Morris to receive a majority over-all vote, and hence an election by the Legislature. As the Republicans have a safe majority in that body this means the election of Samuel E. Merwin for Governor.

General Merwin will make a model Governor, as everybody knows, and he has no stronger friends than among Democrats. Judge Morris is a good man and true—and no one will be more prompt with his congratulations on the result.

*Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), Nov. 6.*—The people have spoken. Little is wanting to add emphasis to the expression of their will. The earthquake voice of discontent with the dominant party was followed by the tidal wave which swept away that party's majority in the popular branch of Congress.

The issue of these elections has a significance which reaches far beyond party lines. It is a triumph of popular government. It is a new vindication of Democratic rule, not in the merely partisan sense of the term, but in the broader meaning of a Government by the people and for the people. The people have demonstrated again their capacity to protect themselves from the selfishness of individual greed and the madness of party spirit.

The lesson of it is very plain and very cheering; sublime in its simplicity, simple in its sublimity. It teaches that there is a reserve force in the people, which fits them to cope with great emergencies, to act with promptness and decision when prompt decision is needed, and to lay a giant's hand upon the helm when the pilot is steering the Ship of State upon the rocks. Thoughtful men of both parties may breathe more freely when they have properly read the meaning of this tremendous popular uprising; for country is more than party to every man who is fit for the privileges of a freeman, and the events of Tuesday are full of the most cheerful omens for the country. The victory is with us, but its benefits are for all alike. With the utmost sincerity and the heartiest good feeling we congratulate "our friends the enemy" upon their defeat. It will do them good, and when the first sting is past they will realize it themselves.

Never, perhaps, in our political annals has there been a surer, swifter or more striking popular condemnation of the delinquencies of political leadership.

*Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Nov. 7.*—Much the worst effect of the Republican reverse is the alarm it is certain to create in the minds of capitalists who have been contemplating making large investments in enlarging old industries and creating new ones under the protec-

tion afforded by the McKinley Act. They are now asking themselves, Will this new law be suffered to remain unchallenged for a reasonable period, or must the old tariff agitation be opened up anew and fought over in a House overwhelmingly Democratic?

A moderate Democratic majority in the House would not have disturbed them, but the magnitude of that majority as determined by last Tuesday's election seems portentous, especially since it promises to be accompanied by a considerable diminution of the Republican majority in the Senate. There is no denying that the late election from this point of view is a calamity, not because of the results that are likely to flow from it, because Democratic victories are always barren, but because of the fears it is certain to engender.

Nevertheless, if intending investors would recall the history of legislation in the last two decades, they would see that they have not much cause for alarm. The evidence of the stability of the tariff laws, as fashioned by the Republicans, ought to reassure those who see ground for alarm in the present situation. The Republican control of the Senate is still secure, and even if it were not, no impairment of the tariff settlement of 1890 will be permitted so long as there is a Republican President in the White House. At the same time, it must be frankly admitted that the severe defeat of Tuesday is a great misfortune, because by creating fears of tariff changes it is calculated to prevent the McKinley Act from having its due effect in stimulating, reviving, and enlarging the industrial development of the nation.

*Detroit Journal (Ind.), Nov. 5.*—The result of the elections yesterday will neither surprise nor disappoint, except perhaps in the case of Massachusetts, and Kansas. They are mother and child. Kansas was settled chiefly by Massachusetts, when slavery and freedom fought for its possession. When Massachusetts elects a Democratic Governor, and Kansas breaks its solid phalanx of Republican Congressmen, people may well rub their eyes to make sure that they are awake. As for the rest, the election of an opposition House in the middle of an Administration's term is too common to create much excitement or provoke much comment. Practically, it is a barren victory. By the time the new Congress meets, the country will probably have adjusted itself to the tariff law, and business circles will oppose a new disturbance, even if a repeal or change in the law could be got through the Senate.

The disgrace of the day is the victory of Tammany in New York City. The victory of Tammany ought to take away from every decent and honest Democrat much of his pride and exultation over his triumphs elsewhere. It is a disgrace to his party. The same is true of the election of the mountebank Peck in Wisconsin, as the enemy of the common school. Respectable Democrats should hang their heads in shame over these two triumphs.

The honest people of Pennsylvania, like death, loved a shining mark. They carefully picked off the Republican candidate for Governor, who represented Quay, dishonesty and corruption, and he fell before the concentrated fire. The Republicans not only of Pennsylvania, but of the whole nation, have received a rebuke that they will have good cause to remember during many a coming campaign. They cannot handle pitch and not be defiled. They must purge and live cleanly.

*Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.), Nov. 7.*—Certainly the revolt against bossism was an important factor in the result, but the "wisdom of a Republican Congress" is not to be dropped out of sight so easily. The opposition to Quay that was concentrated against Delamater may have elected Pattison; it does not explain the nearly complete destruction of the Republican majority on the general ticket and the defeat of half a dozen Republican Congressmen. It was not merely Quay that the people



were rebuking there; it was Quay's party, its policy and record.

Pennsylvania is not so far out of sympathy with the rest of the country that it could be unaffected by such a storm as has swept from New England to the Rocky Mountains. There was the same issue made here as everywhere else—oppressive taxes, reckless extravagance, insolent partisanship—and the party that acknowledged Quay as a leader and rejoiced in the fruits of his practical politics, had to stand the storm with him. It was not only Quay that it struck. It struck McKinley and Cannon and Rowell and Ingalls, and nearly every other leading man within reach. In fact, Quay has made out better than the rest. It is the party that has been rebuked.

*Nashville Banner (Dem.), Nov. 5.*—The common sense and fairness of the country was the sure promise upon which the Democracy relied for a national rebuke to the outrageous autocracy of Speaker Reed, and the shameless and ruthless partisanship which has characterized the action of the Republican majority in Congress.

It was time for a change. Every principle of right politics demanded it, and it is to the credit of the Republic that a majority of its citizens have entered their practical protest against the narrow policies and the unbridled presumption of a dominant partisan majority which made the unpatriotic end of a perpetuation of itself in power the justification of the revolutionary means resorted to.

This popular rebuke of a partisanship, which seeks its own and not the country's good, is not confined to the vote for Congressmen, but finds expression in the condemnation of Quayism in Pennsylvania by the election of a Democratic Governor, and by reducing Republican majorities of other Northern States.

It is well for the Nation that the people have thus spoken. It is a reassuring evidence of the conservatism of the great public.

*Boston Journal (Rep.), Nov. 7.*—The exultant tone of the English press in commenting on the result of the American elections will open the eyes of a good many well-meaning men who voted for the Democratic candidates with the mistaken idea that they were promoting the interests of their country. Englishmen cheered in Liverpool on 'change when the news was brought that the *Alabama* had burned a fleet of unarmed Yankee clipper ships, but there were no cheers when the *Kearsarge* sank the *Anglo-Confederate*. In the rivalries of commerce no less than in those of war our English friends reserve their applause for what they consider English victories. That is human nature. There is no use denying any more that English manufacturers and the English press ardently desired the defeat of the Republican party. The editorials of the London newspapers confirm the statement that an English writer lately made in *The Fortnightly Review*, that history was repeating itself, and that again, as in the War of the Rebellion, English sentiment was with the Democracy. No other interpretation can be put on the remark of *The Times*, that it sincerely hopes that the Republican defeat in Pennsylvania was the deathblow of protection. Yet it is noticeable that, while exultant, the London journals are not disposed to be over-confident. *The Telegraph*, for instance, warns its countrymen that "English manufacturers must not rashly suppose that we shall immediately experience any benefit from the triumph of the Democrats." And it adds: "Protectionist nations are not likely to be convinced in a moment." Altogether John Bull, though immensely pleased by the Democratic triumph, is not so sure as he would like to be that the realization is any nearer than before of that "tariff reform which"—in the words of Mr. Channing, M.P.—"means millions of money to British artisans."

*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), Nov. 6.*—The uprising against Republicanism assumes the full

proportions of a political revolution. Every hour brings fresh tidings of a Democratic victory. The East, the West, and the North march shoulder to shoulder, in the triumphal procession. New England continues to exhibit great Democratic gains. In Massachusetts the complete returns give Governor-Elect Russell nearly ten thousand plurality. Pennsylvania's rebuke to Quayism is complete. The overthrow of Delamater is rendered the more humiliating by the success of his colleagues on the ticket. In Philadelphia alone Watres, Republican, for lieutenant-governor, leads Delamater by nearly 12,000. Governor Pattison's election will probably lead to the retirement of Quay as the authoritative State boss. Mr. Blaine predicted last Saturday that as Pennsylvania went on Tuesday the battle for the presidency would go in 1892. Mr. Blaine is an experienced politician, who has gained reputation as an accurate forecaster of political results. It is easily among the possibilities that Pennsylvania may furnish, two years hence, not only the Democratic presidential candidate, but a large re-enforcement to the Democracy in the electoral college.

In the West there hardly remains a vestige of Republican supremacy. Wisconsin, with a majority of 20,000 and an almost solid Congressional delegation, joins the Democratic procession. A Democratic legislature will choose a Democrat in place of Senator Spooner. Illinois, for the first time in her history, elects the Democratic State ticket. The Michigan Democrats elect the Governor of that State by 10,000 majority. The Indiana Democratic majority exceeds 18,000. Nebraska chooses her first Democratic governor. Iowa remains in the Democratic column. Kansas defeats the Republicans and declares for the Farmers' Alliance. The complexion of the Legislature insures the retirement of Senator Ingalls. Only California, Colorado, Ohio and Nevada continue in the Republican line. The new States are not impervious to the general change. By carrying Montana the Democracy demonstrates the iniquity of the recent theft by Republicans of the senatorships from that State. In Washington and the Dakotas the Republican vote shows a heavy shrinkage.

As a result of Tuesday's voting the Republican party in the nation loses several of its ablest leaders. The defeat of Mr. Ingalls deprives it of the most truculent debater which it has in the Senate. The retirement of Mr. Spooner also takes a powerful speaker from that body. Of the Republican remnant in the House the chieftains, with the exception of Messrs. Reed and Lodge, are missing. McKinley and Foster in Ohio, Gear and Henderson in Iowa, Cannon and Mason in Illinois, join the list of victims. That Major McKinley made a gallant fight will be conceded by members of all parties. His gains, however, are due to personal considerations rather than to distinct approval of his legislative course.

*Burlington Hawk-Eye (Rep.), Nov. 5.*—It is a landslide all over the country, and the Republicans are caught in the debris. The elections of 1872 and 1874 are repeated in 1888 and 1890. Then General Grant swept the country, and two years later there was a revulsion and the Democrats carried the House by a heavy majority. General Harrison's administration meets with a like fate. The party in power has to bear all the responsibility, all the criticism, all the dissatisfaction of the country. We had anticipated that the Republicans would lose the House this year, but not by so large a Democratic gain. The cause of the Republican reverses is to be traced to several sources, chief among which is the Tariff Bill. This is a cause that will right itself in due time because it was chiefly scare and deception and not founded on truth, justice, or the experience of the past. That it rejuvenates the Democrats with new hopes is not to be denied; that it will react to Republican advantage in 1892 may be reasonably expected. The logic of events is with the Republicans, and to them

this present defeat is a cloud with a very large silver lining.

*Chicago Herald (Ind.), Nov. 6.*—In a pitched battle with McKinleyism and Reedism the Democracy have won a memorable victory. The extent of their triumph is hardly to be accurately measured as yet, but it is sweeping and glorious.

The test was a crucial one. American institutions had been assailed not less audaciously than when armed men confronted their defenders. An insolent and avaricious protected class, grown rich on the plunder of the people, set up an offensive tyranny in the House of Representatives and with its aid passed a Tariff Tax Bill that was intended to oppress the people and to enrich the men in whose interest it was designed. The answer of the people is a House of Representatives having an overwhelming Democratic majority. Still further to intrench the power of monopoly and to restrict that of the people, a Force Bill, intended to deprive Americans of the right of local self-government, was prepared and railroaded through one house and left suspended in the other. The answer of the people is the defeat of scores of the wretches who misrepresented them, and an overturning of things political that amounts to a revolution.

Concerning the effect of this most timely and most gratifying victory for good government and good citizenship, it is enough at present to say that there will be no more speakership tyrannies in the House of Representatives, there will be no more McKinley high Tax Bills, there will be no more of the Force Bill, there will be no more subsidies and bounties for favored interests. The politicians at Washington will take their sticky fingers out of the people's business affairs and keep them out.

*Atlanta Constitution (Dem.), Nov. 6.*—Although Matthew S. Quay, by his silence, has practically confessed that he is a corruptionist of extensive experience and large qualifications, it must be conceded that he has more brains than any other Republican now before the country. It was Quay who, reading the handwriting on the wall, implored the Republican Senators to drop the Force Bill into the waste basket, and permit the country to forget it. He succeeded at last in his efforts to suppress that infamous measure, but the Senate had already shown its temper and its teeth in the matter, and although the Bill was laid aside, the people saw that the real attitude of the Senate was in favor of this new attempt to reestablish chaos and confusion in the South.

This was the real situation. The conservative people of the country saw the reckless tendencies of the Republicans in Congress, and observed their elaborate preparations for rekindling the fires of sectionalism, and for making another disastrous crusade against the South. They saw the audacity of Speaker Reed communicate itself to the rest of the Republican leaders; they beheld evidences of the most wanton waste and extravagance in the expenditure of the public funds; and they witnessed the sinister results of a combination between the Republican leaders and the monopolies of the country, whereby the farmers and the laboring men are to be taxed for the benefit of the millionaire manufacturers in return for substantial contributions to the Republican corruption fund.

Nothing but an earnest desire on the part of the people to right these wrongs could have brought about such a political revolution as that which occurred last Tuesday. It is a complete and crushing rejection of the Republican effort to disfranchise the South in the Congressional elections; it is a complete and crushing rejection of the Republican tariff policy.

It has been said that there is no limit to the audacity of the Republicans, and while this may be true, it is also true that there is a sharp and well-defined limit to the patience of the people.



*Pittsburgh Dispatch (Rep.), Nov. 6.*—Analysis of the causes of the extensive Republican backset through the country on Tuesday will be as thick as blackberries now. A great variety of opinions could already be compiled, expressing the different ideas of this subject. But to the intelligent and dispassionate observer of late political events, the causes are too obvious to admit of doubt or even any wide range of conjecture.

There were marked autocratic tendencies displayed by the party leaders, in the flush of temporary power, which the public by no means fancied. The assumption of extraordinary powers by Speaker Reed in Congress was intended as a partisan aid; it undoubtedly proved a partisan hurt. The insistence on the Force Bill, and the attempt thereby to revive sectional differences, were simply meant to make capital for the party; and on both these scores there were well-grounded protests and remonstrances from within the Republican party, but these were unheeded—the applause of a class of followers who would applaud any party measure being mistakenly regarded as public support. A similar mistake in the estimate of the possibilities of temporary power led President Harrison's Administration also into the old error of allowing the civil service to be used offensively as an instrument for partisan and even factional political purposes. The public saw a difference between the preaching of platform and the practice of politicians. Political leaders make a fatal mistake in trying to establish autocratic rule within their party. Voters may be held together by argument and reasonable concessions. They cannot be driven, nor yet stamped by a show of organized activity against them.

Reverses have their uses. It remains to be seen how far the Republican leaders will be able to benefit by the lessons of Tuesday. Whether they make things better or worse for themselves will depend intimately on their ability to profit by the chastening of adversity.

*New-Yorker Volkszeitung (Ind.), Nov. 7.*—The defeat of the Republican party in the recent elections has been accomplished with a thoroughness which leaves nothing to be desired. It extends to every electoral district, being as pronounced in local elections as in the election of Governors, State and United States Representatives.

The most important in its consequences, and of most wide-spread interest is the result of the elections on the House of Representatives at Washington. From a minority of twenty-eight it has given the Democratic party an influential majority of over a hundred.

As to the causes of this utter defeat of the Republicans, they are as cheap as blackberries. Friends and opponents are alike hawking them around by the cart-load. But of one thing we may be sure: such a revulsion of sentiment is not to be attributed to any matters of the passing moment, but on the contrary its explanation must be sought in the conduct of the defeated party in its entirety.

Since the election of Cleveland afforded evidence of the instability of the Republican hold upon the administration, which they have so long directed, the party appears to have lost all confidence and self-control, and since its return to power in 1888 its members have thought of nothing but holding on to the saddle like Grim Death. Their opponents, the Democrats, having the advantage of standing on the defensive, had only to watch the dangers into which the Republicans rushed recklessly, and plan their own campaign accordingly.

The Republicans owed their return to power to the support of the monopolists and great capitalists, and no sooner were they in the saddle than with a cynicism bordering on precipitancy they hastened to relieve themselves of their obligations before it should be too late, by the passage of the McKinley Tariff Bill and the Silver Bill for the benefit of their capitalistic friends in East and West. The artistically prepared illusions which they dangled before the working classes and espe-

cially the farmers, would, they confidently hoped, serve their purpose long enough to secure them a further term. The awakening is naturally a painful one.

Moreover, they have abused their power by the introduction of a contemptible and even brutal system of machine politics to secure their position. The impudent stretch of parliamentary authority wielded by Speaker Reed in the interests of his party, the attempt with the Lodge National Election Bill to vest the control of the elections in the Administration, a gigantic pension grab, a census "managed" in the interest of the party: add to this their undisguised speculating on the Know Nothing, the Prohibitionist and the Priestly elements—all this in addition to the rapidly perceptible evil consequences of the new Tariff Bill and the Silver Bill, sufficed, entirely apart from local politics, to give the Democrats an opportunity which they have not been slow to profit by.

*Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.), Nov. 7.*—The figures are before us. Is this a sample end of eternity? Is this the proclamation of the great hereafter? Nonsense, no! The character of the people is unchanged. The business to be done is not materially affected. The incapacity of the Democratic party for large affairs will be made only the more manifest by the responsibilities they have shouldered. The New York, New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Democracy cannot coöperate with the corn-stalk financiers of the prairies. They will not consent to forced issues of paper under the name of free coinage of silver. The next House will teach the country that the Democratic party cannot be safely trusted to administer the Government.

The record of the present Congress is that it did not pass the Federal Election Bill; that it did pass the Silver and Tariff laws, and those laws, in spite of all the partisan clamor possible, will aid the country to prosperity, and the Republican party will, in two years, be reaping a glorious harvest of victory from the seed sown in the tempest of last Tuesday.

*Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), Nov. 5.*—The solitary Republican Congressman from Louisiana, Coleman of the New Orleans district, was done for yesterday. His sugar could not preserve him. The Louisiana delegation in the Fifty-second Congress will be solidly Democratic.

*Columbus Dispatch (Ind.), Nov. 5.*—There is no uncertainty as to the meaning of the election in Ohio yesterday. The result is a rebuke to broken pledges, ripper legislation and gerrymandering, and means that the people of Ohio will resent all such interference with rights of self-government and all such partisan legislation as the present General Assembly has been guilty of. Ohio Republicans are as a rule unfortunate in "off" years, but they had the advantage this year of the election last year of a Democratic Legislature, and the verdict of the people is a complete vindication of the Republican policy in the General Assembly and during the campaign just closed.

*Nashville American (Dem.), Nov. 6.*—The insolence of Reedism, the iniquities of the Republican Tariff law, the infamous Force Bill, the reckless appropriations of the National Congress, the scandals in high public office and Republicanism in general have been most signally rebuked. The people of this great nation have spoken with a voice like the voice of revolution, and have set the seal of their condemnation and wrath upon the doings of their enemies.

It is a great national upheaval, and the significance is understood by all men. It means a complete and perfect victory in 1892.

*Burlington Free Press (Rep.), Nov. 7.*—As to the causes of the numerous Democratic victories, so far as they have gained victories,

they were "too numerous to mention," but chief among them was the "high prices" scare, both base and false, and over and over disproved by facts and figures. The prince of darkness has had his innings this year, but his reign will be of short duration.

*Buffalo Times (Dem.), Nov. 5.*—Democratic expectations were more than realized in the great contest yesterday. Everything favored Democratic success. The robber-tariff policy promulgated by McKinley and backed by the warped Republican press; the Force Bill, to place Southern elections under Republican control, and general dissatisfaction with the high-handed rule of the dominant party, all combined to convert Republicans to the Democratic faith. And the victory is a grand one.

*Utica Herald (Rep.), Nov. 6.*—The election in Wisconsin of George W. Peck as governor by 20,000 majority, on a platform opposed to the common schools, is something to be seriously considered by the American people. It was not apparently the preservation of the German language that was the issue. It was rather the extension of parochial school exclusiveness. In other words, it was religion in politics, as shown by the fact that in Milwaukee last Sunday sermons were preached in the German Roman Catholic churches urging the people to vote the Democratic ticket, and in some of these churches Democratic tickets were distributed after the services. The Democrats of Wisconsin having, by entering into this very pious alliance, elected a man whose writings have done more harm to the youth of the land than many a Sunday-school has undone, can now make the best of their hypocritical bargain.

*Kansas City Times (Dem.), Nov. 5.*—Yesterday the voice of the people spoke from the people's hot heart. Self-government asserted itself. The Democratic party has gained everywhere, and is in magnificent condition for 1892. The power of the Reeds and McKinleys is broken.

*Hartford Courant (Rep.), Nov. 5.*—Had it been possible to pass the Tariff Act three months earlier its beneficial influence would have had time to show itself more fully and the Democratic yell of misrepresentation would have lost its force. It will yet surely vindicate itself.

*Richmond Times (Dem.), Nov. 6.*—The Democratic victory on Tuesday should comfort the hearts of all who love individual liberty and equal rights before the law. The great object of the Republican party is to obtain for the few, special privileges to be exacted from the many and enforced if needs be by the bayonet. This is the gist of the McKinley protective tariff and the Lodge Force Bill. It is against this tyranny that the people have raised their angry front at the polls.

*Pittsburgh Times (Rep.), Nov. 6.*—Pennsylvania Republicans declare by the voice of every county in this State, that Republicanism is more than a party name; that the Republican party is something more than a mere machine to be ruled by the strongest hand; that the party conscience, deeply concerned for the National future, demands that Republican standards shall be carried by worthy hands. It posts public notice in the election returns that the manhood of the party of Lincoln is of too high mettle in Pennsylvania to bear the lash of an insolent and selfish bossism across the face.

*Providence Journal (Ind.), Nov. 6.*—A small bunch of pansies—that's for thoughts—will be an appropriate and touching ornament for Speaker Reed's desk, when he next takes his seat, and gazes down upon the House over which he has presided with so much dignity and impartiality, and "set the precedent for a hundred years."



*Brooklyn Times (Rep.), Nov. 6.*—There must be a general purification and a grand weeding out of unworthy bosses if the Republican party is to regain its lost ground. And we can't begin the good work too soon.

#### PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

*New York Herald (Ind.), Nov. 10.*—Ever since the recent tidal wave of politics the newspapers of the country have engaged in prophecy concerning the Presidency in 1892.

There is only one Republican statesman who has come out of this fight in a better condition than he went into it. All the others have received a sudden blow under the fifth rib which has made them feel that inflammatory rheumatism would be bliss in comparison.

Mr. James G. Blaine alone can afford to smile. In the profound recesses of his heart there is hidden a good deal of resonant chuckling at the discomfiture of his competitors and his own unscathed condition.

Speaker Reed, who very recently indulged in ambitious dreams, is now wrestling with an intolerable nightmare. McKinley is so dead that the hope of resurrection becomes preposterous. He lies in his little grave side by side with his still-born Tariff Bill, and on the sod stands the towering form of the gentleman from Maine remarking that the measure is so impracticable that it can't open the world's market to "another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork." That statement was endorsed in thirty-nine States last Tuesday, and Blaine was thereby saved from the general wreck.

Even Mr. Harrison suffers from the universal condemnation of a policy which empties the pockets of our wage-earners into the coffers of over-protected monopolists.

Mr. Blaine, therefore, is the most conspicuous man among the Republicans of the country.

In the Democratic ranks Mr. Cleveland and his famous tariff message have been most frequently and approvingly alluded to. He is popularly regarded as the originator of the fight which ended in a signal victory on Tuesday last. He was right, but right at the wrong time. In that message he said:—

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters, that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the Treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our working-men need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

That was the real issue on which we took saddle last week. The ballots cast were by an overwhelming majority in favor of free competition in all markets—the only thing foreign capitalists dread—fair wages and a burden of taxation so light that we shall not feel it.

As things stand now, if we were looking forward to a National Convention in the spring the Republicans would nominate Mr. Blaine and the Democrats Mr. Cleveland.

This is the way we read the stars. The forecast isn't worth much, because two years is a long while to look ahead; but it is quite as good as the others which are clamoring for attention, and we rather think a little more in accordance with the facts.

*Chicago Times (Dem.), Nov. 7.*—Grover Cleveland, a private citizen of the United States, practising his profession, is to-day regarded with more respect and reverence as an honest man, sincerely desirous for the public weal, than his successor in the Presidency, Benjamin Harrison, who travels 900 miles to cast his vote

for a policy which the awakened intelligence and patriotism of the country reprobates. Notwithstanding the signal victory of Tuesday, the fight for Tariff Reform has not yet been won. The great battle for possession of the citadel remains to be fought out in 1892. While Grover Cleveland lives, the Democracy in such a conflict has but one possible leader. He is in American politics the embodiment, the incarnation of that idea which, failing narrowly of approval in 1888, sweeps the country from Maine to Mexico in 1890.

*Memphis Appeal (Dem.), Nov. 6.*—Ex-President Grover Cleveland can now take rank as a prophet, and be accorded honor even in his own country. To him is due, in a large measure, the splendid victories gained by the Democracy all over the country. He it was who had the honesty, courage and candor to raise and proclaim the tariff an issue before the country and force it upon the attention of the American people.

*Kansas City Star (Dem.), Nov. 5.*—The general result of yesterday's Congressional elections was an unequivocal and pronounced triumph for tariff reform. It means the restoration of Grover Cleveland and the great principle which he represents in American politics as strikingly as Gladstone represents reform in English politics.

*Richmond State (Dem.), Nov. 7.*—The great victory of Tuesday was gained with the ammunition furnished by Cleveland, and was fought according to his plan of battle. The people demonstrated their indorsement of his bold and manly policy, and the culmination of their indorsement will be his re-election to the Presidency.

*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper (Rep.), Nov. 8.*—It is a little surprising to find a newspaper of the experience and standing of the *Chicago Herald* declaring that "unless the unforeseen shall happen, Grover Cleveland will certainly be the Democratic leader in the next national campaign."

There is a great deal of sentiment surrounding the popularity of Mr. Cleveland, and the South appears to incline toward him clearly by reason of this fact. The practical politicians of the North and South, and particularly of the State of New York, know how little sentimental considerations have to do with the proceedings of national conventions, and they are all turning their eyes to New York as the pivotal State. It will be more "pivotal" (if we may be allowed the expression) in 1892 than ever before.

No practical politician doubts that Governor Hill is in absolute control of the political machine in the State of New York. If, as seems beyond doubt, he shall control the New York delegation in '92, what possible chance will there be for the nomination of any other New Yorker?

By the way, Governor Hill, in the last two years, has been doing considerable outside work. His visits to New Jersey, Indiana, Connecticut, Ohio and West Virginia, and his pernicious activity as an undisguised partisan in all of them, are significant. If he is the candidate of New York at the next National Democratic Convention, he will not be without hearty support from all these and several other States, including some of the Southern commonwealths, who do not like Mr. Cleveland for some of the friends he has made, and who have taken a recent fancy to Governor Hill, apparently because of the enemies he has aroused.

#### THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

*Superintendent Porter, in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov. 15.*—A partisan census is an impossibility. The Eleventh Census is not the work of one man, but when completed will represent the united labor of not far short of 60,000 men and women. To assault the census, therefore, is to impeach

the honesty and integrity of a vast army of intelligent, conscientious, hard-working men and women, who have labored faithfully and earnestly to collect, compute, and tabulate the tons upon tons of material which form the basis of the census volumes. The assumption that it would be possible, even if men could be found vile enough to enter into a conspiracy, to depress the returns in one section of the country and inflate them in another, is based alike upon ignorance of census methods and lack of knowledge as to results thus far published. Those who make such charges are either reckless demagogues or ignorant partisans, who judge the actions of others from the standpoint of their own moral capacity and mental incapacity, and who are neither willing nor capable of investigating and understanding the facts for themselves. That a community should be dissatisfied at the results of the census is not unnatural in this country, where there is so much municipal and State pride, and even rivalry. That the whole country, including the Superintendent of Census, should be disappointed at the total population is not surprising, because we are all liable to pitch our key too high in talking of the marvellous progress of the nation.

The enumeration has been hedged and guarded by a law, passed by the party that now so maliciously assails it; and conducted in no partisan spirit, but in a spirit of fairness to all political parties. It has been conducted by supervisors, many of whom received the indorsement of leaders of both political parties, and all of whom were highly recommended by their fellow-townsmen, and by enumerators selected with the greatest care from the best material available for such work. Lastly, it is an enumeration that, if studied in its entirety, stamps out the infamous falsehood that political motives, directly or indirectly, have in the slightest degree entered into or affected the results of the Eleventh Census.

It cannot be impeached simply because the municipal authorities of a large city have announced that a census taken under entirely different conditions, for a singularly different purpose, at a different time of the year, shows a widely different total.

The census of New York was taken on the 1st of June, and the results made public in July. No complaints whatever of the enumeration were filed in the Census Office until September. Without attempting, as other cities had done, to point out the omissions, the local authorities, ignoring the fact that the Federal census should be as of the 1st of June, proceeded to take a census of their own in October. No one supposed that the two enumerations would correspond. And no one has thus far been able to ascertain whether the discrepancies, outside of those which may readily be accounted for by the return of summer absentees and the influx of those who remained in the city of the 125,000 immigrants who arrived during the interval, are due to the careless omissions of June or the intentional additions of October.

The presumption, however, owing to the unwillingness on the part of the Mayor of New York to at once lay all the schedules before the Superintendent of Census, is against the police enumeration, and in favor of the Federal enumeration. And this presumption is strengthened by two important considerations: The Federal enumerators were paid so much per name. They were under oath to enumerate the people in accordance with the law and in compliance with the printed instructions of the Census Office. To omit names which should have been enumerated or to add names that were not legally entitled to enumeration, made each one of these thousand reputable and painstaking citizens of New York liable to fine and imprisonment. On the other hand, the police were appointed for the sole purpose of finding in October more population than the Federal enumerators found in June. The questions on the schedules are barely sufficient for identification. From information I have received and from facts in the possession of



the Census Office, the general rule adopted was, when you are in doubt add one. In this way five doubtful cases in each hundred would mean an addition of 75,000 to the population of New York, and ten doubtful or improper enumerations, 150,000. To abandon, therefore, the Federal count merely on the ground that the Mayor of New York had written a brief letter, stating that an enumeration thus conducted had been made, and offering no further proof, would have brought the Census Office into public disrepute and ridicule. The Mayor was asked to submit the proofs of the alleged discrepancies to the authorities provided by law to receive and examine them. This he declined to do, and here the case rests; so far as the Census Office is concerned.

In other cities the work of verifying the census returns had been conducted more expeditiously. Instead of enumerating everybody, the police merely asked of householders if they had been enumerated June 1, and if the answer was in the affirmative they would rapidly pass on to the next house. The names of those who claimed they were not enumerated were forwarded from day to day to the Census Office and compared with our schedules. In nearly all cases two-thirds of those who thought they had been missed were duly found. The remaining one-third was then returned to the supervisor to be distributed among the enumerators for verification. In this way the Census Office was enabled to find out if the alleged omissions were entitled to enumeration on June 1, to perfect the census, and convince those really anxious for a correct count that the work has been faithfully performed. Had this method been adopted in New York at the proper time, when the enumeration was still open, the substantial accuracy of the Federal census would have been established to the satisfaction of all fair-minded citizens.

So much for New York. Now a word as to the assertion that the present census has been directed to partisan ends, and its results altered for party purposes. Was it partisan motives that prompted the Superintendent to urge, in spite of the powerful protests, a recount in the two largest cities in that Republican State of Minnesota, well knowing that it meant a reduction in population of 40,000 to 50,000? Was it partisan motives that refused a recount, in spite of the tremendous efforts made to discredit the census in the Republican State of Oregon? Was it a partisan motive that promptly ordered an investigation in St. Louis, in Kansas City, in Columbus, Ga., in Albany, N. Y., in Vicksburg, Miss., in Little Rock, Ark., in Memphis, Tenn., in Charleston, S. C., in Nashville, Tenn., and in some other less important places, when the facts were properly and earnestly presented by local authorities and others before the enumeration was closed? And was it partisan work that satisfied the representatives of these cities, and led some of them to afterward acknowledge the accuracy and fairness of the enumerations, and to publicly give expression to such opinions?

No! There has been no politics in the Census Office. Democratic States and Republican States have all been treated alike—all counted. If the more remarkable percentages of growth in our new Northwestern and Pacific States are to be attributed merely to "census padding for political purposes," then our growth and development and prosperity is a myth, and all other evidences of advancement misleading. A careful and intelligent examination of the returns is all that will be necessary, to convince fair-minded people of the substantial accuracy of the Eleventh Census, and a verdict based on such a study is all the compiler desires.

*Pittsburgh Times (Rep.), Nov. 5.*—The revelations of the census occasion something like chagrin to national pride, first in disappointing a confident expectation of 65,000,000, and next, and especially, in showing, if the analysis of the figures be correct, that the country is

not maintaining a natural increase as great as that of a much-derided effete monarchy. The result of one analysis is that this increase in the North has been for the decade not more than 12½ per centum, while that of England is 14¼. And the North, which includes all but the former slave States, has increased more than the country as a whole. In the North the comforts of life are most abundant, the precautions against the ravages of disease the most complete, the family relations the most perfect. What is the explanation of the disappointing figures? Surely the nation has not already entered upon the years of decrepitude. It will be occasion of chagrin, indeed, if the sociologists should find, after a more careful study of the census, that the civilization of which we have been so proud is after all only the brilliancy of ripeness just entering upon decay.

*Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), Nov. 5.*—The reply of Secretary Noble to Governor Hill's request for a recount in New York City is intensely partisan and strikingly undignified. That such a letter upon official business should emanate from a Cabinet officer affords melancholy evidence of the intellectual and moral decadence of our public men. Secretary Noble evidently wrote with the pleasing assurance that the failure of the census in New York City had given his party an advantage, and his letter was but a studiously insolent amplification of the retort, "What are you going to do about it?" His statement that there has been no complaint from any county except one in Oregon is too extraordinary to be characterized in respectful language.

## FINANCIAL.

### THE SITUATION IN WALL STREET.

*N. Y. Herald Nov. 12.*—The growing scarcity of money at this centre culminated yesterday in the inability of three banks to make good their debit balances at the Clearing House in the morning.

In one case the delinquency was due to over-certificates for a Wall street firm which later in the day was forced to suspend, but the other two seem to have been caused solely by the paucity of funds.

This monetary stringency is due to two causes—first, the exigencies of London, brought about by over-speculation in almost every part of the world in general, but in the Argentine Republic in particular; and secondly, to the almost unprecedented activity of trade in this country, which has drawn funds away from the Eastern centres.

The Associated Banks in deciding to pool their resources so that they shall stand as one united bank for mutual assistance have adopted the expedient they originated in the panic of 1873 and repeated with the best possible results in the crisis that followed the suspension of the Metropolitan Bank in 1884.

In issuing Clearing House certificates the associated banks as a whole simply lend money to individual banks at six per cent, on the deposit of ample collateral. They do not pretend to assist an inherently unsound concern, but to help those that are sound but cannot for the moment raise the actual cash they need.

The Clearing House people have no desire or intention of creating an inflation, but their action will doubtless tend as it did in 1884, to produce an easier money market through the restoration of confidence.

### A SATISFACTORY TRADE MOVEMENT.

*Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 10.*—The volume of business in October, as reflected by the clearing house exchanges, was the largest ever known with one exception. The exception is May, of this year, when, in addition to a very large movement of merchandise, there was an extraordinary speculation in stocks and grain, which swelled the exchanges without adding

anything to the amount of business done. Excluding the New York clearings from the totals for May and October, it is found that more business was done in the country in the latter month than in the former by 8 per cent. Before May the largest month on record was October, 1889, but October this year is 4 1-2 per cent. greater. It is also 16 per cent. greater than September, 1890.

The speculative markets have all declined on account of the monetary stringency. In the stock market a semi-panic has prevailed at times, chiefly owing to the stringency of money. The same influence has operated in the grain markets, where wheat has declined 4 cents a bushel and corn one cent. Lard has declined one-quarter of a cent, lead one-half cent and cotton one-quarter of a cent. The crop movement continues satisfactory. The receipts of cotton from the plantations since September 1, the commencement of the cotton trade year, amount to 2,634,830 bales, as against 2,426,751 bales last year. The receipts of wheat and other grains at the principal lake and river ports since August 1, amount to 124,886,556 bushels, as against 128,894,746 bushels last year. The prevailing high prices seem to have tempted the farmer to part with a larger proportion of his crop. Wheat is now about 22 cents a bushel higher in Chicago than it was a year ago, and corn is 20 cents higher, a difference that seems to have induced the free marketing of the crops.

## SOCIAL TOPICS.

### GENERAL BOOTH'S BOOK AND SCHEME.

*The Lancet, London, Nov. 1.*—Mr. Booth, the "General" of the Salvation Army, has addressed himself in very characteristic fashion to the problem of aiding the outcasts of our city communities and bettering the conditions under which they live, or rather amid which, as matters stand at present, they perish. The book in which he has unfolded his scheme constitutes in effect the first step towards its realization, and to be duly appreciated it must be dealt with accordingly. The substance of the book is to be found in the appeal which it makes for necessary aid in a bold and vast undertaking, and will be found to be a work of very uncommon interest. The author has had an extensive experience of the lowest strata of society, and the problems which poverty and depravity present have become familiar to him, in the course of a long career largely devoted to philanthropic work. He brings, therefore, to the elaboration of his remedial scheme an intimate and copious knowledge of the evils to be grappled with, and the important qualification of having already conducted within narrower limits some of the operations which he now proposes to undertake on a scale more nearly commensurate to the necessities of the sad and suffering masses.

To these sources of suggestion may be traced the admirable features which Mr. Booth's scheme undoubtedly exhibits. For example, the provision of shelters, where clean sleeping accommodation can be had for fourpence a night and wholesome food at correspondingly cheap rates, cannot fail to confer upon the poorest of the poor an inestimable boon. The needs of such customers are not easily met, and it is well known that the accommodation provided in common lodging-houses is not only of the meanest but also filthy and insanitary to boot.

The multiplication of such refuges is to be the starting point of the new scheme; and to provide for the case of absolutely penniless tramps, workshops are to be organized, where every applicant for a job may be provided with sufficient labor to enable him to earn a night's lodging and a day's food. The workshop is, however, a department which presents greater difficulty than a shelter where food and lodging only are purveyed.

The main difficulty with pauper labor is not its inefficiency, though that is serious enough,



but the tax which its competition levies upon free labor, and its strong tendency thereby to produce all the miseries of sweating. Mr. Booth, in several more or less rhetorical passages, declares war to the knife against the sweating system; but when he comes to describe the Salvation Army workshop as at present operating, it at once becomes manifest that we have here a most highly developed system of sweating, less inhuman no doubt than that practised by some private employers of labor, but assuredly no less unfair to the laborer and scarcely less mischievous in its economic effect upon the general condition of the poor. Now, to apply the term "sweating" to this arrangement may seem harsh, yet in fact no other word describes it properly.

Features like this, which sadly disfigure the scheme, and show that it has not been at all fully thought out, might easily be indicated in other connections; for indeed the truth appears to be that Mr. Booth has only very lately addressed himself to the consideration of these specific problems. The publication of his book is, as we have said, only a first step, and we wish him good success with the work to which he has now put his hand. Much that he proposes is such as we should be very sorry to see carried into effect, and in particular we should deeply regret to see him establish those isolated communities of his own adherents—*imperium in imperio*—on which he dwells in these pages with so much satisfaction. When Salvationists learn to segregate themselves they will deserve to perish as an organization. His immediate task is the establishment of City refuges where outcast folk may find cheery company, wholesome food, healing warmth, and the requisites for personal cleanliness. In this he is not likely to go too far or to provoke too many imitators.

### TEMPERANCE.

#### GAINS OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

*The Voice (Pro.), N. Y., Nov. 13.*—The elections last week, so far as the Prohibition party vote was concerned, were in most cases very cheering. They show that the tide is again on the rise, and put us in good shape for the coming presidential campaign. As compared with last year's vote, our vote last Tuesday showed nearly universal gains. As compared with the Fisk vote, there are slight losses in some directions, but remarkably handsome gains in a number of important States, such as New York, New Jersey, Michigan, California, and Tennessee. To appreciate the full significance of this, it should be remembered that in the midst of this campaign the Prohibition party has sent to Nebraska, through *The Voice* alone, nearly \$40,000, and many thousands through other channels. This was done, to a great extent, at the expense of our party campaign. Since the last presidential contest, the pressure has been brought to bear upon our party in many directions. The formation and rapid advance of the Farmers' Alliance has appealed strongly to our voters in the Western States. During the last two years the party had failed to make a numerical advance, and the hopeful ardor of previous years had been checked in consequence. In State after State prohibitory Amendments had been submitted to popular vote, only to be slaughtered by the old-party machines and the old-party press. In some States, too, such as Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, there have been State issues which appealed with peculiar force to our voters. Yet in spite of the stationary condition of the party (numerically) for two years, in spite of the Farmers' Alliance, which has had such momentum as to demoralize one old party in the West and another in the South, in spite of Amendment defeats, in spite of the diversion of about \$50,000 to the Nebraska contest, the ranks of the Prohibition party have held unbroken, and last week came forward to the polls with largely increased numbers. No

other "third party" in the history of our nation has ever shown anything like such stability and cohesive power. Since the St. John campaign, the writer of this has gone to the polls in different years and found the representatives of three successive Labor parties, not one of which exists to-day. The Prohibition party has survived them all, and many others. Henry George's party started out with 68,000 in New York City the first year, and to-day it is not able to support its one national organ—*The Standard*. The People's party a few years before was anticipating in New York a larger vote for Butler for President than Cleveland would receive. The next year it was overtaken by oblivion. Not many years before this the Greenback party was turning political conditions upside down and looking with hope toward the White House. To-day that party survives in all but a few States in name only, and in those few simply as a fusion party. The American party in the last presidential campaign was hoping for great things which have not materialized, and it has apparently collapsed. Through all this the Prohibitionists have held their course steadily, not losing their heads when rapid progress was being made, and not losing heart when no progress was apparent. Such a party centred on an issue that grows more important politically, socially, and economically every year, is destined to come to the kingdom at no far distant date.

Our slogan still is, *We Make No Deals*. We are willing to form an alliance with any body of voters, but it must be on one condition, namely, that *Prohibition* shall be made the dominant issue.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THANKSGIVING.

*Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 10.*—"By the grace and favor of Almighty God the people of this nation have been led to the closing days of the passing year, which has been full of the blessings of peace and the comforts of plenty. Bountiful compensation has come to us for the work of our minds and of our hands in every department of human affairs."

Thus the President impressively says in the proclamation recommending all the people to observe Thursday, Nov. 27, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving, and inviting them on that day to cease from worldly labor; to meet in their accustomed houses of worship; to join in gratitude and praise for the rich blessings granted to us as a nation; and to invoke the continuance of our beneficent Creator's protection and grace for the future.

This day of festival is commended as a season in which to remember the poor, the homeless and those who are in sorrow, in order, in some degree, "to merit the promised recompense of charity and the gracious acceptance of our prayer."

The Proclamation, while it is a formal State paper, is written with felicity and dignity, and in most sympathetic accord with the occasion.

It is the Chief Magistrate of the whole country speaking to all his countrymen, in the spirit that should influence and actuate them all as Americans, just as if there were no elections inciting fierce party contentions and dissensions. For these are but transient—things of a day—compared with the perennial and all-pervading blessings vouchsafed to the land and to all the people thereof.

"See, my liege," said Richelieu, on a happy occasion to King Louis:

—"See thro' plots and counter-plots—  
Thro' gain and loss—thro' glory and disgrace—  
Along the plains, where passionate discord rears  
Eternal Babel—still the holy stream  
Of human happiness glides on!"

#### THE SCANDAL OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

*N. Y. Sun, Nov. 11.*—The worst that can be told of Stanley's rear column seems to have come out at last. Bonny's terrible story is enough to satiate the keenest curiosity or the

most morbid craving for a sensation. Fortunately we are not likely to hear much more of this shocking story, unless a judicial investigation is ordered.

If crime has been committed, there is no one living to be punished, unless it be true that Tippu Tib, an officer of the Congo State, connived, as Stanley alleges, in the killing and eating of a little girl as a spectacle for the entertainment of a white man.

Bonny was not prompted to tell his story, frightful as it is, by any desire to smirch the fair fame of his comrades now dead. There is every reason to believe that he hoped the knowledge of the crimes he imputes to them would be buried in their graves. Neither has he spoken to aid Mr. Stanley in his controversy with the Barttelot family.

It is certain there is no love lost between them, and Bonny has spoken now, only because resistless circumstances have compelled him to tell what he knows. He has not even tried to shield himself in his terrible recital, for he admits that he himself stole women and children to barter for poultry. It seemed very easy to relax every restraint of civilization in that remarkable camp at Yambuya.

As for Major Barttelot, the character and natural view of his actions is, that the man, wholly unfitted for the trying responsibilities of his novel duties, lost his mental balance under the pressure of his load of care and the debilitating influences of the climate. Bonny says the man was crazy, and the world will be likely to share his opinion.

It should be said, however, that Barttelot's astonishing eccentricities became more pronounced and harmful during the last days of his life, when Ward, Troup and Jameson were absent from the rear column. Bonny candidly admits that he was afraid to protest or interfere.

We have not yet been told where the murderous incident occurred in which Jameson is said to have figured. Stanley says simply that the crime was committed while Jameson was returning from Kasongo, whither he had gone to get Manyema porters. These savages were the only cannibals that Livingstone ever saw. Mr. Stanley cites as witnesses to the truth of this revolting story Messrs. Bonny, Troup, Van Gele and others. An edict of the State has for a long while been in force prohibiting, under severe penalties, cannibalism and human sacrifices. It is impossible that Van Gele or Baert, who were stationed at Stanley Falls with Tippu Tib, would be justified by their Government in failing to report the fact, if such an atrocity as this came under their notice.

Bonny has drawn a very black picture. It is no wonder that Stanley kept it from the public gaze, until the rash attacks of Barttelot's family forced him to the exposure of the ghastly history.

*N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 11.*—Mr. Stanley's accusations against Jameson and Barttelot are corroborated in detail by the only surviving officer whom he found at Yambuya upon his return from Lake Albert. Bonny is his chief witness, and offers testimony which, unless impeached, will be decisive. The horrible story about Jameson's procuring a bestial exhibition of cannibalism is fully confirmed, the only error in detail being the doubling of the price of the native girl's life, for which six, not twelve, cotton handkerchiefs were paid. Bonny states that Jameson himself related to him every incident of the transaction, and showed him six sketches picturing the scene in detail. This story, which seemed at first sight utterly incredible, does not rest upon the word of a Syrian interpreter, nor upon the gossip of natives in the camp, but upon Jameson's own statements to a fellow-officer. The charges against Barttelot are supported with equal thoroughness. He is shown to have suspected Mr. Stanley of dastardly action in poisoning associates in the work of African exploration, and to have formed a plot for assassinating a native chief in the same way.



## Index of Periodical Literature.

## AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

## LITERATURE AND ART.

- Early Italian Painters, The Guilds of the. Dr. J. Paul Richter. *XIX. Cent.*, Nov., 16 pp. Touches on the Renaissance period, and on the strong, individual character of the several schools, which is attributed to the organization and statutes of the several Guilds.
- English Players in Paris. W. J. Lawrence. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Nov., 13 pp. Representatives of the English Stage who have appeared in Paris.
- German Christian Epics (Old). E. P. Evans. *Unitarian Rev.*, Nov., 22 pp. Descriptive of two poetical versions of the Gospel Story commonly called "Heliland" and "Krist," the former written in the old Saxon, and the latter in the old Frankish dialect.
- Heroines of the Human Comedy. Junius Henri Browne. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Nov., 9 pp. The women of Balzac's works.
- Irish Chronicles: Gerald the Great. Hon. Emily Lawless. *XIX. Cent.*, Nov., 18 pp. A sketch of the Life and Times of Gerald the Great. Chapters I. and II.
- Journalism versus Literature. W. J. Henderson. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Nov., 3 pp. Showing that journalism is poor training for a literary life.
- "Laggard in Love (A)." Jeanie Gwynne Bettany. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Nov., 97 pp. A novel, complete.
- Oxford (The) Movement of 15th Century. Prof. F. T. Palgrave. *XIX. Cent.*, Nov., 20 pp. Bases Modern European Civilization on the recovery of Græco-Roman Culture at the Renaissance, and the Oxford movement to the torch lighted at Ferrara by five Oxford students.

## POLITICAL.

- Behring Sea, American Rights in. Louis Boiesot, Jr. *Amer. Law Register*, Oct., 9 pp. Discusses, from an American point of view, the suppression of unauthorized sealing in Behring Sea necessary for the preservation of our seal fishery, and the right of the United States to suppress it at points more than three miles from land.
- Colonies, The Loyalty of the. Right Rev. Bishop Barry. *XIX. Cent.*, Nov., 13 pp. Argues that the problem depends on higher motives than the *de ut des* principle of self-interest suggested in Mr. Bakewell's article under the same head in the *XIX. Cent.* for August.
- Irish Land Purchase Bill (The). William O'Connor Morris. *Contemp. Rev.*, Nov., 11 pp. Charges made against the Bill by an Irish landlord who believes in the Union and the present Government.
- Lecky's (Mr.) Last Volumes. Justin McCarthy. *Contemp. Rev.*, Nov., 6 pp. Conclusions drawn from the seventh and eighth volume of Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," bearing upon the Irish Question.
- Midlothian Campaign (The Latest). Michael Davitt. *XIX. Cent.*, Nov., 6 pp. Does not think Mr. Gladstone's utterances sufficiently explicit and radical.
- Parliament, In Peril from. I. Right Hon. Earl Grey. *XIX. Cent.*, Nov., 6 pp. Asserts that there has been considerable falling off in the character of the House of Commons as a deliberative Assembly, and suggests measures for expediting business.

## RELIGIOUS.

- Acts (The Book of), A Plan for the Study of. Prof. George B. Stevens, Ph.D., D.D. *Old and New Test. Student*, Nov., 3 pp.
- Contentment and Fellowship: or, Paul's Teachings Regarding Property. The Rev. Edward Tallmage Root. *Old and New Test. Student*, Nov., 9 pp. A study of the Christian conception of property as revealed in the writings of St. Paul.
- Ecclesiastical Emigrant (an). Reflections of. R. A. Griffin. *Unitarian Rev.*, Nov., 15 pp. A narrative of an imaginary person, who, born and reared among Calvinistic doctrines and practices, emigrates to New England and its Unitarians.
- Expository Preaching. Prof. Franklin W. Fisk, D.D. *Old and New Test. Student*, Nov., 5 pp. A few suggestions respecting the nature, advantages and methods of expository preaching.
- Immanuel, The Prophecy Concerning: Isaiah viii., 13-17. Prof. Edward L. Curtis. *Old and New Test. Student*, Nov., 5 pp. Interpretation of text.
- Inspiration—a symposium. Prof. John D. Davis, Ph.D. The Rev. E. Mix, D.D.; Prof. James R. Boise, D.D.; The Rev. Thos. S. Bacon, D.D.; Prof. James Strong, D.D.; the Rev. Reuben Thomas, D.D.; Prof. Lewis F. Stearns, D.D. *Old and New Test. Student*, Nov., 7 pp.
- Life, The Inspirations of. A. B. Curtis. *Unitarian Rev.*, Nov., 8 pp. An essay upon the text:

"Tasks in hours of insight willed  
Can be in hours of gloom fulfilled."

- Life, Three Views of. Frederic Henry Hedge. *Unitarian Rev.*, Nov., 17 pp. An unpublished sermon upon the three principal views of life—the childish, the manly, and the heroic.
- Religion, Illusion in. Edwin A. Abbott, D.D. *Contemp. Rev.*, Nov., 22 pp. Illusion regarded as a discipline for our truth-seeking faculties, as a stepping stone toward truth itself.
- Spoken Word (The). John W. Quinby. *Unitarian Rev.*, Nov., 8 pp. Emphasizes the worth of preaching, and the necessity for wisdom in preparation, and consummate art in delivery.
- Zephaniah. Prof. M. S. Terry, D.D. *Old and New Test. Student*, Nov., 10 pp. A metrical translation of Zephaniah.

## SCIENTIFIC.

- Animals, Mutual Aid Among. (Continued.) Prince Kropotkin. *XIX. Cent.*, Nov., 22 pp. Further evidence that association and Mutual Aid are the rule with mammals.
- Aryan Question (The) and Prehistoric Man. Professor Huxley. *XIX. Cent.*, Nov., 29 pp. Fixing the aboriginal home of the Aryan race in Europe, east of the Central Highlands and west of the Urals.
- Egyptian Monuments, The Destruction of. Henry Wallis. *XIX. Cent.*, Nov., 14 pp. Is urgent in insistence on measures for the preservation of these earliest records of the human race.
- Electropion (A New). Chas. Henry Brown, M.D., *Jour. of Nervous and Mental Disease*, Nov. 4pp. A new improvement in battery fluids.
- Meningitis (Tubercular), A Case of, with Autopsy. Wm. Broadbuss Pritchard, M.D. *Jour. of Nervous and Mental Disease*, Nov., 7 pp.
- Monospasm (Brachio-Facial), following Probable Embolism with Consequent Degenerative Changes in Brain and Localized Meningitis—Death from Apoplexy. Morris J. Lewis, M.D., *Jour. of Nervous and Mental Disease*, Nov., 10 pp.
- Sclerosis (Diffuse Cortical) of the Brain in Children. Wm. N. Bullard, M.D. *Jour. of Nervous and Mental Disease*, Nov., 11 pp.

## SOCIAL TOPICS.

- Boycotting (French) and its Cure. Rowland E. Prothers. *XIX. Cent.*, Nov., 9 pp. Finds the solution of the problem in the view that Agrarian terrorism is not

due to national or religious causes, but to a violation of "tenant rights;" suggests peasant ownership as the remedy.

Colonization, Recent Experiments in. Arnold White. *Contemp. Rev.*, Nov., 18 pp. A history of the principal experiments in Colonization by the British Government during the present century.

Gospel of Wealth (Mr. Carnegie's). W. E. Gladstone. *XIX. Cent.*, Nov., 17 pp. A review, and a recommendation to found an Association, each member of which would devote such fixed proportion of his annual income as he may, pledge himself to, to benevolent purposes.

Infant Marriage in India. Millicent Garrett Fawcett. *Contemp. Rev.*, Nov., 9 pp. A setting forth of the evil, and an appeal for legislative interference.

Irish Distress, Remedies for. Michael Davitt. *Contemp. Rev.*, Nov., 9 pp. Consideration of Parliamentary measure to be proposed for the relief of suffering in Ireland, occasioned by the failure of the potato crop.

## UNCLASSIFIED.

Accidents and Trifles. William Shepard. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Nov., 4 pp. A speculation on what might have occurred but for some more or less trifling circumstances.

Booth (Catherine). Josephine Butler. *Contemp. Rev.*, Nov., 16 pp. Impressions received during personal interviews with Mrs. Booth, whom the author names: The Mother of the Salvation Army.

British Side-Glances at America. Annie H. Wharton. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Nov., 4 pp. Common mistakes regarding America.

Cunningham, Sheriff, v. Neagle (U. S. Ct.). A Deputy United States Marshal who kills a person assaulting a Circuit Judge while travelling his circuit is entitled to a writ of *habeas corpus*, when arrested by the State officials under the charge of murder. A Deputy United States Marshal charged with the execution of the laws of the United States has the powers of a peace officer, and may use force in the performance of his duty. *Amer. Law Register*, Oct., 60 pp. An opinion on the famous case of Neagle, charged with the murder of Judge Terry.

Droitwich, The Progress and Future of. An Old Oxonian. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Nov., 12 pp.

Eating and Drinking, Curiosities of. Dr. A. J. H. Crespi. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Nov., 21 pp. Curious *menus*, recipes, customs, etc., with a dissertation on vegetarianism.

Finance (Local and Imperial) of the Last Four Years. Sir Thomas H. Farrer, Bart. *Contemp. Rev.*, Nov., 28 pp. A consideration of loans and grants made by the Imperial Exchequer to local authorities.

Inscriptions (Ancient) on and in our Old Churches. Sarah Wilson. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Nov., 11 pp.

Italy Revisited. From the Notes of a Traveller. *Unitarian Rev.*, Nov., 12 pp. A contrast between the Italy of 1855 and that of 1890.

Philosopher (A) in Purple. G. Barnett Smith. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Nov., 10 pp. A Sketch of Lord Chesterfield.

Pirates (Some Eminent). M. R. Davies. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Nov., 10 pp. An historical sketch of several eminent pirates.

Private Soldiers' Wrongs. *XIX. Cent.*, Nov., 24 pp. 1. An Officer's Reply. By Major Ballock, R.A. 2. Boy Sergeants. By Joseph Byrne (late Sergt. Major). 3. Life in a Cavalry Regiment. By the Rev. Wilfred Gore-Browne.

Salmon Stop-Nets at Beachley, on the Severn. C. Parkinson. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Nov., 8 pp. Description of salmon fishing on the Severn.

Stanley and Emin Pasha. Dr. Carl Peters. *Contemp. Rev.*, Nov., 5 pp. "Some facts regarding the relations of Mr. Henry Stanley to Emin Pasha."

Stock Exchange (the), The Crises on. G. Bartrick Baker. *Contemp. Rev.*, Nov., 13 pp. Deals with the causes which led to the recent threatened financial crises in London.

Streissguth et al. v. National German Bank (S. Ct., Minn.). When a bank receives a draft for collection, it enters into an implied contract to perform such duties as are necessary for the protection of the customer. A bank is not exempt from the principle of law that every person is liable for the acts of such agents as he appoints to transact the business he undertakes to perform. *Amer. Law Register*, Oct., 24 pp.

Stump Speaker (A), Some Experiences of. B. F. Hughes. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Nov., 6 pp. Experiences of an humorous character, also a few rules for the open-air speaker.

Train-wrecking. C. A. Bartol. *Unitarian Rev.*, Nov., 5 pp. Considers the possibility of dealing with or disposing of those engaged in train-wrecking.

Up and Down the Line. W. Armstrong Willis. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Nov., 13 pp. Showing the improvements in railway travel.

## Books of the Week.

## AMERICAN.

- All Around the Year—1891. New Calendar Designed in Sepiatint and Color by J. Pauline Sunter. Heavy card-board, gilt edges, with chain tassels, and rings. Lee and Shepard, Bost. 50c.
- Art, History of. Edition de Luxe. William H. Goodyear. A. S. Barnes & Co. Large 8vo, 314 illustrations, \$7.
- Art and Song, Golden Treasury of. Illus. in Color. Ed. by Rob. Ellie Mack. E. P. Dutton & Co. Cl., \$6.
- Artists' Gallery: Forty-five fac-simile Reproductions of Famous Paintings by Millet, Rosa Bonheur, Leighton, Bougereau and Landseer. D. Lothrop Co., Bost. Cl., \$3; leather, \$5.
- Bunyan's Home. J. Brown, D.D., Minister of the Church at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford. E. P. Dutton & Co. Cl., \$3.
- Battle-fields and Camp-fires: A Narrative of the Principal Military Operations of the Civil War: from the Removal of McClellan to the Accession of Grant (1862-1863). Willis J. Abbot. Dodd, Mead & Co. Cl., \$3.
- Canadians of Old (The). Philippe Aubert de Gaspé. Trans. by C. G. D. Roberts. Appleton. Cl., 75c.; pap., 50c.
- Christopher Columbus Gift Bood. Book to instruct and Amuse Young Readers. Worthington Co. Bds., \$1.25.
- Christian Experience, The Evidence of. Prof. Lewis F. Stearns, D.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, 12mo, \$2.
- Cities of the World (Great). Elbridge S. Brooks. D. Lothrop, Bost. Cl., \$3 50.
- Differential Equations, Theory of. Part I. Exact Equations and Pfaff's Problem. Andrew Russell Forsyth. Macmillan & Co. Cl., \$3.75.
- Demagogue (The). A Political Novel. David Rosse Locke ("Nasby"). Lee and Shepard, Bost. Cl., \$1.50.
- Devil's (The), Picture Books; a History of Playing Cards. Mrs. J. King Van Rensselaer. Dodd, Mead & Co. Cl., \$5.
- Edda's Birthright. Mrs. Harriet Lewis. Robert Bonner's Sons. 12mo, pap., 60c.; cl., \$1.

- Electricity in Daily Life. A Popular Account of the Application of Electricity to Every-day Uses. Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo, \$3.
- English Literature, Chronological Outlines of. F. Ryland. Macmillan & Co. Cl., \$1.40.
- Epistolæ-Ho-Eliañe. The Familiar Letters of James Howell, ed. by W. H. Bennett. Macmillan & Co. 2 vols. Cl., \$1.50.
- Gustavus Adolphus and the Struggle for Protestantism. C. R. L. Fletcher. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cl., \$1.50.
- Halcyon Hours. A Poem with 22 plates of flowers and verses. Simeon Tucker Clark. De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., Bost. Cl., \$3.50.
- Homeric Study, Landmarks of; together with an Essay on the Points of Contact between the Assyrian Tablets and the Homeric Text. W. E. Gladstone. Macmillan & Co. Cl., 75c.
- Indiana. Supreme Court of Judicature. Reports of Cases with Tables of Cases Reported and Cited, and an Index. Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. Shp., \$3.50.
- Jew (The). Jos. Ignatius Kraszewski. From the Polish by Linda da Kowalewska. Dodd, Mead & Co. Cl., \$1.50.
- Kings in Exile. Alphonse Daudet. Authorized trans. by Laura Ensor and E. Barton. G. Routledge & Sons. Hf. leath., \$2.25.
- Land We Live in (The); or America Illustrated, with Vivid Descriptions of the Most Picturesque Scenery in the United States. Ed. by E. T. Bloomfield. D. D. Worthington Co. Cl., \$2.50.
- Law, Rights, Remedies and Practice at, in Equity and Under the Codes. A Treatise on American Law in Civil Causes; with a Digest of Illustrative Cases. In 7 vols., v. 7. J. D. Lawson. Bancroft-Whitney Co., San Francisco. Shp., \$6.
- Legislative Hand-book. Ashton R. Willard. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Bost. 12mo, Cl., \$1.50.
- Little Giant Boab and His Talking Raven Tabib. Ingersoll Lockwood. Lee and Shepard, Bost. Quarto Cloth, \$2.
- London (Familiar), with Sketches in colors. C. J. L'Estrange. E. P. Dutton & Co. Cl., \$3.75.
- London Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil. The Rev. R. Lovett. Fleming H. Revell, N. Y. and Chic. Cl., \$3.20.
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## Current Events.

Thursday, Nov. 6.

Secretary Noble refuses Mayor Grant's second request for a recount of the population of New York City. The six Irish Members of Parliament go to Philadelphia; a reception is given at the Academy of Music. The notorious ex-Mayor W. W. Cottrell of Key West, a fugitive from justice, is killed by the Chief-of-Police of Montgomery, Ala. Senator Sherman arrives in New York City.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Congress in Montreal it is decided to send a deputation to urge the Government to place an import duty on American eggs. In the French Chamber of Deputies a proposal to reject the credit for the Embassy to the Vatican is rejected by a vote of 317 to 205. Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, is stricken with illness while in court. The Duke of Nassau takes the oath as Regent of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. The Porte issues an order forbidding the Armenians to hold any meetings. In the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, a motion is made that all priests who are not Mexican citizens be expelled from the country.

Friday Nov. 7.

In Newark, N. J., the Anarchists attempt to hold a celebration in memory of the hanging of the Chicago Haymarket murderers; Lucy Parsons and ten of her followers are arrested. In Jacksonville, Ill., Plato's birthday is celebrated by the American Akademie, a society devoted to advanced thought. The Irish Nationalists hold a great meeting in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia; Governor Beaver presides; addresses are made by Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Sullivan and O'Connor.

General von Caprivi, the German Chancellor, arrives at Milan. In Berlin the results of the elections in the United States are considered to be fatal to the McKinley Bill. The Paris papers hail with satisfaction the victory of the Democratic Party, and urge France to abstain from a policy of Prohibition. Dr. Robert Lucius von Ballhausen, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, resigns. The Dominion Government refuses to interfere with the sentence of Birchall.

Saturday, Nov. 8.

The President issues a proclamation appointing November 27 as Thanksgiving Day. The Son of Minister Robert T. Lincoln is buried in the monument erected to the memory of President Lincoln at Oak Ridge, Ill. In New York City, Henry M. Stanley is the guest of E. A. Quintard, at a dinner in the Union League Club House.

Chancellor von Caprivi has an interview with Prime Minister Crispien at Milan; he is afterward entertained at dinner by King Humbert, at Monza. A son is born to Prince Waldemar of Denmark. General Boulanger issues an address advising the citizens of Clignancourt not to vote.

Sunday, Nov. 9.

The Rev. Father Burtzell officiates for the first time in Rondout. The visiting Irish Members of Parliament make addresses in the Boston Theatre and the Globe Theatre, Boston. In New York City, the Rev. Dr. Worrall preaches his farewell sermon at the 13th Street Presbyterian Church. Dr. Worrall leaves the city to assume the Presidency of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky.

The shoe manufacturers at Erfurt declare a lockout, by which 3,000 men are out of employment. The German Geographical Society bestow the Humboldt medal upon the Norwegian explorer, Nansen. General von Caprivi leaves Milan en route for Berlin. Mr. Spurgeon is ill. The Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Orleans arrive in London.

Monday, Nov. 10.

The Supreme Court of the United States in an opinion rendered by Justice Field, in the case against Henry Christensen for selling liquor without a license, reverses the order of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of California, discharging Christensen on a writ of habeas corpus. The fifty-seventh birthday of Edwin Booth. In New York City a reception is given to the visiting Irish Members of Parliament at the Metropolitan Opera House; \$37,000 was subscribed. The great horse show is opened at the Madison Square Garden. James Struthers drops dead on the floor of the Stock Exchange during the excitement in the market.

"The Pall Mall Gazette," London, says that Mr. Stanley will prosecute Walter Barttelot and others who have brought charges against him in the controversy regarding the rear-guard of the Emin Relief Expedition; Sir Charles Russell and George Lewis retained as counsel. Joseph Savory is installed Lord Mayor of London; at the banquet Lord Salisbury in his speech declares that England does not propose retaliation for the McKinley Bill. At a meeting of the Liberty and Property Defense League in London David Dudley Field presided and delivered an address on "The Functions of State." In Brussels, a delegation from the Radical Association present a petition to the Municipal Council in favor of universal suffrage. In the French Chamber of Deputies the Public Worship estimates are adopted.

Tuesday, Nov. 11.

The Annual Report of the Chief of the Signal Service Bureau is made public. The Board of Officers to reorganize the Signal Service meet at the War Department, Washington. The Annual Report of T. V. Powderly, is read at the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor in Denver. The thirteenth Annual Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church meets in Philadelphia. The ninth annual meeting of the Baptist Congress opens in New Haven. In New York City: Decker, Howell & Co., C. M. Whitney & Co., and David Richmond, brokers, and John T. Walker, Son & Co., silk importers, suspend business. The Clearing House Association votes its certificates to banks in need of assistance. Henry M. Stanley delivers his first lecture of the present American tour to a large and distinguished audience in the Metropolitan Opera House. Mayor Grant reappoints John McClave Police Commissioner.

In Madrid, a large tobacco factory is destroyed by fire; ten thousand persons are thrown out of employment. Dr. Koch announces his intention to publish a full account of his researches in connection with his consumptive cure. In the French Chamber of Deputies the Secret Service Vote is passed by 310 to 120; the committee reject the Bill imposing taxes on titles of nobility. Emperor William opens the debate at the session of the Prussian Council of Agriculture.

Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The Annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany is in session; James Pott, Treasurer of the Diocese of New York, pays \$25,000, the amount in full of all the claims of the Diocese of Albany against the Diocese of New York; the salary of Bishop Doane is increased to \$6,000 per annum. The Census Bureau grants the application of the Mayor of New York City for a copy of the Census returns. Henry M. Stanley lectures in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, severely criticising Emin Pasha. The visiting Irish Members of Parliament speak in Oakland Avenue Rink, Jersey City. The seventy-second session of the General Committee of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church in Boston appropriates \$1,300,000 for the coming year. The Protestant Episcopal Church Congress in Philadelphia discusses Christian Cooperation and Trusts. In New York City the North River Bank closes its doors; two unimportant failures are announced; the stock market is quieter.

The Diet of Prussia is opened; the Emperor's speech deals almost exclusively with home affairs, and emphasizes the necessity for improving direct taxation. A Frankfurt telegram says that Emperor William has made a personal gift of \$250,000 to Professor Koch, and gives the same amount to endow a National Institute for the Treatment of Consumptives. The Wellington Barracks of the Guards in London are burned. Queen Emma is appointed Regent of Holland. A telegram is received at the State Department from the United States Minister to Central America stating that a revolution is now in progress in the capital of Honduras.



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